

'12' ASK ACQUITTAL RULING; CHARGE THOUGHT-CONTROL

Books Put On Trial, Dennis Asserts; Gov't Seeks to Bar Davis Plea to Jury

By Harry Raymond

In a dramatic all-day plea for a judgment of acquittal of the national Communist leaders, defense attorneys told Judge Harold R. Medina yesterday that the prosecution, by pressing its "conspiracy" charge against the defendants, was acting to "throttle political opposition" and "impose thought control." Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, acting as his own attorney, charged the government "is attempting to try in a court of law the beliefs of men and women."

Dulles Opens Up

—See Page 9

Reject Trusts' Move On Steel Pensions

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NEW CHINA ADOPTS PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION

—See Page 7

If a conviction were forthcoming on the basis of the prosecution's "grotesque indictment," Dennis argued, then not only the 11 Communist leaders would be falsely adjudged guilty of advocating and teaching the over-

Excerpts from Brief Asking Acquittal of 12—See Page 6.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand to Be Asked to Petition for Freeing of 12—See Page 2.

Protest Gag on Ben Davis—See Editorial, Page 2.

throw of the government by force and violence," but all other persons "who read or publish or circulate the classics of Marxism-Leninism would sooner or later be subject to persecution."

This persecution, he added, would inevitably "be extended to include all free thinkers."

The defense presented four motions to Judge Medina:

1. For dismissal of the indictment.
2. For declaration of a mistrial.
3. To strike out sections of prosecution evidence.
4. For a judgment of acquittal.

The basic motion, calling for judgment of acquittal, was bolstered by a 279-page brief. This brief attacked the entire proceedings against the party leaders as unconstitutional, cited illegality of the prosecution evidence and charged the trial attacked all the basic liberties of the bill of rights.

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CAN OUR CHILDREN PASS WHEN OUR SCHOOLS FAIL?

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UN to Vote on Doomed Greek Woman

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 28.—A move by Poland for United Nations action to save the life of the Greek woman leader, Katherine Zevgos, got substantial support at the Assembly's political committee yesterday and may be adopted at Thursday's session.

The plea was made by Poland's delegate, Juliusz Katz-Suchy, who said that the Greek government's "political terror, executions and

court-martials" must stop if UN conciliation moves are to have any meaning.

Mrs. Zevgos, widow of the Communist leader assassinated two years ago, has been sentenced to death by a court-martial in Piraeus. A delegation of the Congress of American Women urged action to save her at the UN on Tuesday, and got the cold shoulder from Mrs. Roosevelt, among others.

Today, Katz-Suchy's move found

support from Andrei Vishinsky, of the Soviet Union, and delegates from the Soviet Ukraine and Byelorussia, and was backed by spokesmen of Cuba and Colombia. Milovan Djilas, of Tito's Yugoslavia, also supported it.

Hector McNeil of Britain, and the Greek fascist spokesmen, opposed the move on the grounds that it was "extraneous" to and "interfered in Greek internal affairs," while the American dele-

gate was silent. The issue comes up for a vote Thursday.

Meanwhile, it was certain that the basic debate on Greece would be postponed until a conciliation committee, as proposed by Australia, made an attempt to reach a settlement by Oct. 17. This move for delay, patterned after a similar effort at Paris last Fall, received support in principle from the Slav delegations, but they may

insist on changing the composition of the committee when the vote is taken tomorrow.

Under the Australian proposal, the commission would consist of the Assembly president, Carlos Romulo, Secretary General Trygve Lie, Lester Pearson of Canada and Selim Sarper of Turkey.

Next item on the political committee's agenda is the Italian colonies.

250,000 to be Asked to Sign To Free '12'

Two hundred and fifty thousand signatures to quash the indictments against and free the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square will be collected this weekend and

next in a drive sponsored by the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the 12 Communist leaders, it was announced yesterday.

The all-out effort to defend American democracy will be made within the next two weeks when the Foley Square jury is scheduled to get the frameup case. The political trial on a phony charge has taken nine months.

The Civil Rights Congress is planning numerous delegations of trade unionists, women, veterans, and professionals to Washington.

The CRC is also calling for a conference and delegation of national leaders of organizations. The delegation will go to the capital Oct. 10, the probable date when the prosecution will start its summation.

CALL DEMONSTRATION

Working with other groups interested in the preservation of civil liberties in the United States, the CRC is sponsoring a demonstration on Thursday, Oct. 13, which all Americans who cherish democracy are called upon to attend. This action is scheduled to be the greatest in defense of the Twelve.

The drive for funds will be in-

tensified to meet the mounting costs incurred in the closing phases of the trial.

On Tuesday, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, in a front page appeal in the Daily Worker, declared that a "great storm of protest must be heard in Washington from every corner of our land against this monstrous frameup against the Communist Party and the scuttling of the Bill of Rights."

The Education Department of the New York State Communist Party announced yesterday that hundreds of thousands of leaflets explaining the issues of the frameup will be off the press shortly.

"Hundreds of thousands of Americans," said Foster, "must be enlisted in a mass petition campaign, in sending delegations to Washington, and in the organization of mass meetings and demonstrations. A flood of letters, wires, and resolutions from thousands of organizations and individuals must let President Truman and Attorney General McGrath know that an aroused public opinion is determined to stop this frameup."

Davis' Right to Speak

AN EDITORIAL

Once again, in the closing weeks of the Foley Square trial, the prosecution and the court are combining to prevent a leading defendant from exercising his rights to speak on the crucial issues in the case. Again, the bias shown throughout against the Negro people comes to the fore.

This time it is Councilman Benjamin J. Davis who faces an astounding gag rule.

Prosecutor McGohey frantically seeks to prevent this outstanding Negro leader and one of the foremost leaders of the Communist Party from acting as his own attorney and from speaking to the jury in his own defense. On this ordinary legal request, which would not create the slightest debate in any other case, Judge Medina places in doubt Davis' inalienable right to act as his own attorney if he so chooses, rules that this is a matter for his discretion and, while reserving decision, expresses agreement with the argument of McGohey.

The prosecution is fearful of the voice of the defendants and especially the eloquent voice of the great Negro leader, Davis, who speaks for the oppressed Negro people. Both the prosecution and the court have time and again prevented the defense from exposing the discrimination of and the force and violence against the Negro people. This they want to repeat now.

We urge immediate and widespread public protest at this crude maneuver to silence the voice of this Negro leader who faces 10-20 years in jail for the crime of having thought hostile to the "white supremacists" and their system.

Davis must be accorded his clear legal right to act as his own attorney, and the right to address the jury if he so desires. What is the prosecution afraid of? Of 99 Negro leaders?

Rally Today to Protest Move To Deport Greek Seamen

Pickets will demonstrate to save the lives of 24 Greek seamen at 4:30 p.m. in front of the U. S. Immigration headquarters at 70 Columbus Ave. (62nd to 63rd Streets) today (Thursday).

The Greek seamen are on Ellis Island. The Truman administration is trying to deport them to fascist Greece, where they face execution as members of the militant Greek maritime union.

Ten leaders of the union are under sentence of death in Athens prisons.

BAR SOUNDTRUCK

The demonstration is called by the Greek maritime union and a group of American trade unions with the backing of Rep. Vito Mar-

cantonio, American Labor Party candidate for the mayoralty.

The Greek union announced yesterday that the New York Police Department has "disapproved" its application for a soundtruck.

"The demonstration will go on as scheduled with or without a sound truck," said Peter Arnaoutis, acting secretary of the union, whose secretary, Nicholas Kaloudis, is a prisoner on Ellis Island.

The demonstrators, he said, will protest the blacklisting of the militant seamen. As a result of this blacklisting the Greek seamen are unable to get work on ships. The Immigration authorities then arrest them for deportation when they overstay their 29-day shore leave.

Steel Union Rejects Plan to Make Men Pay for Pensions

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—The CIO United Steelworkers today rejected a Big Steel ultimatum that the workers pay part of the costs before the trust would agree to a 10-cent insurance-pension plan.

CIO President Philip Murray declared that the 500,000 basic steel workers would strike at 12:01 a.m. Saturday unless the companies agreed to pay the welfare costs alone. He termed contributions by employees a "disguised wage cut."

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, said his corporation was ready to meet the "money" requirements of the report of the presidential fact-finding board which called for a 10-cent-an-hour company payment into a pension

and insurance fund.

But Fairless placed prime importance on the necessity for the workers to make a contribution. Negotiations continued today.

Murray said the union would "continue its fair offer" in effect until 12:01 a.m. Oct. 1 in the "hope of averting a strike."

"If the union's offer is not accepted by that time, the union of course will be free to strike for its original demands," Murray said. "If a strike does take place, responsibility will rest entirely with the industry."

Kuomintang Doomed—Vishinsky

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 28.—Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Y. Vishinsky denounced the Kuomintang's anti-Soviet charges today as an "attempt to stave off the doom which is closing upon them," but the UN Assembly's steering committee followed the Anglo-American lead to put the issue on the agenda.

Kuomintang China's only vocal supporter was Alexis Kyrrou, of the fascist Greek government, but Warren Austin of the United States and Hector McNeil of Britain, supported admission of the item to the agenda without saying a word to explain themselves.

The vote was 11-2, with Dr. Manfred Lachs, of Poland, backing Vishinsky. Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, took advantage of his Assembly presidency not to vote. Vishinsky—with the recent pact between Chiang Kai-shek and President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines in mind—took public note of Romulo's inaction. Romulo is said to be an opponent of Quirino in the Philippine presidential elections this November.

Although the Anglo-American delegates were mum, even when Vishinsky quoted the State Department White Paper at them, the Soviet Foreign Minister charged that the Kuomintang's action was taken "not without the prior knowledge and promises of support of some other governments," who, he added, "perhaps asked for it."

A U. S. delegation spokesman told correspondents earlier today that the United States favored pushing the Kuomintang charges forward on the political committee's agenda before Vishinsky's peace plan and atomic energy proposals. In other words, an anti-

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Marcantonio Warns Radio Audience Of O'Dwyer's Plan for 15-Cent Fare

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, charged yesterday that Mayor O'Dwyer's Board of Transportation was threatening to increase subway fares to 15 cents. Broadcasting the fourth in a series of Wednesday night talks over

WMCA, Marcantonio blasted the Mayor for having "betrayed and double-crossed" the people when he boosted fares to 10 cents. He reiterated his pledge to restore the fare to five cents when elected Mayor.

Recalling that in 1945 O'Dwyer had specifically promised the ALP not to raise the fare during his term, Marcantonio tore apart the Mayor's record of hypocrisy and lying on the fare issue. He pointed out that O'Dwyer said in a broadcast in February, 1947, that a 10-cent fare would burden the least able to pay it.



EXPOSES DEMAGOGY

In campaigning to increase the fare, O'Dwyer made "dishonest statements" to justify his action, Marcantonio said. He pointed to the Mayor's false promises to improve hospitals, schools, health centers and other facilities with the money raised by increasing the fare. Not only was this promise demagogic, since the funds could not be used for these purposes, but these facilities have not been improved one iota under O'Dwy-

er's administration, said the ALP candidate.

"This week you publish the report of your chairman of the Board of Transportation," declared Marcantonio. "That report carries the threat of a 15-cent fare. You want the people to believe that it is not you who is going to raise the fare to 15 cents on subways and 12 cents on buses, but Newbold Morris. But you know, Bill, it doesn't make any difference whether it is you or Newbold Morris—the same gang that made you change from a nickel to a dime will make either one of you raise the fare to 15 cents."

Despite doubling the fare, Marcantonio stated, service is worse on the subways than ever, with jamming and poor lighting plaguing the straphangers.

Robeson Will Be at Labor Peace Parley

CHICAGO, Sept. 28. — Paul Robeson will be at the National Labor Conference for Peace this Sunday, it was announced today. The conference will open Saturday morning in the Ashland Auditorium, and more than 1,500 union delegates from more than 35 states are expected to participate.

The conference was called after thousands of union men and women endorsed an original letter sent by a group of Ohio unionists to President Truman expressing opposition to war policies.

A conference-sponsored mass meeting, to be held in the Ashland auditorium Saturday night, will feature Marton Scott, national executive secretary of the Five Year Meeting of Friends (Quakers); Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, and Henry A. Wallace.

Sam Curry, chairman of the Conference Arrangements Committee and president of Armour Local 347 of CIO United Packinghouse Workers, declared today: "We are convinced that atom-bombs will not and cannot settle the fate of mankind; that fate must be determined by men of good will who are resolved that there cannot and must not be a World War III."

Betty Gannett Hearing Tomorrow

The public will be admitted to the hearing Friday, 9:30 a.m., in the deportation case of Betty Gannett, assistant national organizational secretary of the Communist Party. The hearing will take place at the Immigration Service offices at 70 Columbus Ave.

U.S. Bloc Breaks Off Berlin Peace Talks

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The U.-S. bloc today broke off all talks with the Soviet representatives to solve the Berlin question. The excuse used by the U. S., Britain and French occupation authorities for their action was the request by the Soviet Union for negotiations on pay for readjustments for West Berlin railway workers.

The breakdown in the talks was announced by U. S. Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, British Brig. Gen. E. R. Benson and French Maj. Gen. Jean Caneval in a letter to Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, "Soviet commander of Berlin."

Order W. Reich Mark Devalued

BONN, Germany, Sept. 28.—The Western Allied powers today ordered the West German mark devalued from 30 to 23.8 cents.

Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the new government, said the devaluation wasn't steep enough, and asked for a conference with occupation authorities before putting the new rate into effect. Adenauer also asked for a conference on an Allied order barring an increase in the export price of German coal.

General Wants A-Bomb For Ground Warfare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Jacob L. Devers recommended today that the atomic bomb be used as "a tactical weapon" to increase efficiency of the Army's ground forces.

The suggestion, made in a 20,000 word report, ran counter

Congress Votes Arms Bill After Violent Attack on USSR

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Administration leaders waved the Soviet Union's atom-bomb over the heads of the House today and rammed President Truman's \$1,314,000,000 foreign military "aid" bill through to passage. One hour later the bill went through the Senate by a voice vote and was sent to President Truman.

In sending the bill through the House for the second time in six weeks, Administration leaders uncorked vitriolic attacks on the Soviet Union to counter opposition appeals to defeat the measure and sit down with the Soviet Union in talks to end the cold war and outlaw the atom-bomb.

The final vote was 223 to 119, after a move to send the bill back to Senate and House conferees failed by a 113 to 213 margin. Six weeks ago, the adoption of the bill by a 238 to 132 vote was preceded by a 209 to 151 tally that cut Truman's requested appropriation in half.

The adoption of the measure today restored the cuts that the House had voted. A conference of House and Senate foreign relations leaders adopted the full amount voted by the Senate two weeks ago. The vote today approved that conference action.

Charges that the Administration was touching off an atomic bomb

race by adopting the measure were flung out by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) in a fiery speech, and a series of questions directed at supporters of the bill. Marcantonio called instead for outlawing of the bomb and for negotiations and talks by the U. S. and Soviet Union to settle the differences between them.

Marcantonio maintained that the Administration's present war program had "been sold to the American people on the basis of the secrecy of the atom-bomb." Now that the bomb is no longer a U. S. secret, the war program is being spurned by plans to provoke an atom-bomb race, he said.

"Can anyone say that the defense and security of the American people depends on our having 100 atom-bombs while the Soviet Union has only three or four?" Marcantonio asked the congressmen crowding into the temporary House chambers for the vote. "No one can say it," he replied. "The whole thing is insane."

Replying to the argument of Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY) that the bipartisan foreign policy had been effective in "repelling" Communists throughout Europe, Marcantonio pointed to growing unemployment in Italy, and the depression of living standards for English and American workers as the result of the war program.

RESULTS OF POLICIES

"These are the wages of sin of the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine in Turkey and Greece, and the present war plan," he insisted. "Now it is time for us to recognize that the atom bomb must be outlawed and be placed under the control of a strong United Nations."

Rep. Robert Rich (R-Pa.) roared that another war is being invited by this bill. "We're one of the greatest warmongering nations in the world, with the greatest war building machine ever established in the world," he charged. "We talk about peace but we don't try to get peace by peaceful means—we try by war."

The \$1,314,000,000 is being "poured down a rathole," Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R-Wisc.) warned. "We'll get nothing of it," he said. He insisted that the announcement of the Soviet Union's atom bomb necessitated a change in foreign policy.

"Our atom bomb is now neutralized," Smith said. "Dare we take the offensive?" he asked. He quoted U. S. military authorities as saying that it was impossible for western European armies to stop the Soviet army. "Are we going to permit the Administration to put over this futile legislation?"

FUTILE BILL

Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal) said he would oppose the bill because of its futility. He said the choice was one of continuing "forward war, or thinking in terms of an air armada second to none to counter the threat of Russia's atomic bomb."

Marcantonio was heckled by several speakers and was engaged in a five-minute long colloquy by Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.). Fulton wanted to know which country was right, the U. S. or the Soviet Union. Marcantonio told him that the State Department and President Truman were wrong.

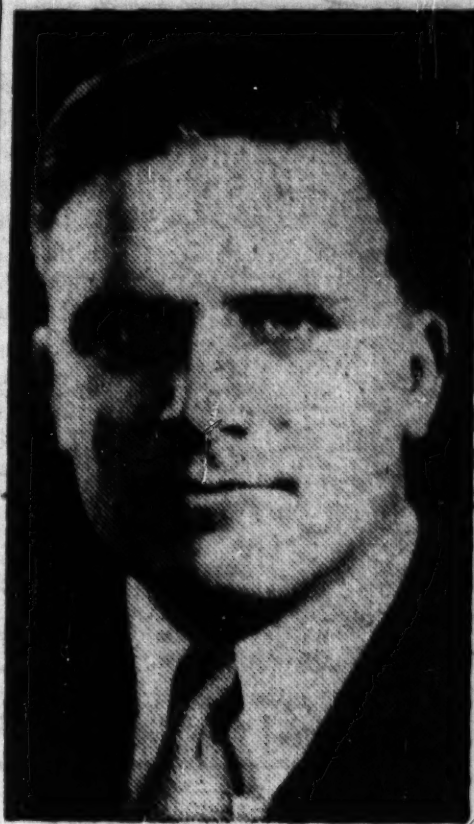
"There isn't a single difference between the United States and the Soviet Union that cannot be re-

solved by peaceful means," Marcantonio told Fulton. He added that the American people wanted settlement by peaceful means not by the war means proposed by Truman and his State Department.

Rep. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn) asked Marcantonio to point out one instance of cooperation between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. Marcantonio pointed to the joint collaboration between the two nations in defeating the fascist armies, and to their efforts in creating the United Nations.

"You speak in generalities," Ribicoff replied.

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D-Mass) wound up the hour's debate with a fierce attack on the Soviet Union. "Who's got five million men under arms?" he asked.



WEBB

State Dept. Spurns Outlawing A-Bomb

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Acting Secretary of State James E. Webb today dashed icy water on the growing demand for new efforts to achieve international control of atomic weapons.

He issued a prepared statement at his press conference reiterating this government's three-year-old position that the so-called United Nations plan "remains the only feasible, workable and effective one so far advanced."

"That is why we support it," Webb said, with the inescapable inference that the administration rejects any alternative.

This plan is essentially the one devised here by the Lilienthal committee in 1946 and offered with some changes before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by Bernard Baruch. U. S. pressure secured its acceptance by the commission with the Soviet Union objecting and subsequently pushed it through the UN general assembly.

This plan would require all nations to hand over their atomic resources including plants to an international control board dominated by the U. S. As the Soviet representatives pointed out repeatedly, the plan would stifle the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and would give the U. S. a freer hand to send its agents, in the guise of inspectors and supervisors, into all countries. Decisions of the U.S.-dominated council would be final and sanctions could be applied to any nation the council judged to be in violation of its regulations.

Under the Baruch plan, the unanimity principle of the UN Security Council would not apply and the Soviet Union could not utilize the veto to protect itself against a decision to subject it to sanctions including an armed attack whenever this should suit Washington's purposes.

The plan also provides that in

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Armed Scabs Threaten Mine Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—Scabs,

armed with rifles, pistols and shotguns, and protected by state police, today moved into a number of western Pennsylvania's strike-bound coal mines for the second day. The United Mine Workers have stopped work throughout the nation because of the failure of the mineowners to pay into the pension fund.

The strikebreakers threatened the pickets posted at the mines and sought to provoke them into violence.

At a mine near Jasper, Ala., the strikebreakers fired on a picket line.

In Ohio, Common Pleas Courts in Stark and Carroll counties issued the injunctions against strike pickets. The injunctions were requested by the Merrick Coal Co.

Members of the Southern Coal Producers Association met at Bluefield, W. Va., to decide what action to take on the union's demands that its members pay up the \$250,000 to \$500,000 in delinquent payments to the miners welfare fund. No decision was announced. The operators and union then resumed negotiations.

United Mine Workers negotiators also are slated to meet tomorrow with northern and western operators at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

SEN. McMAHON, chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, says that our answer to Russia's possession of the a-bomb, must be to build more and more bombs. This is a big departure from our policy of three weeks ago, which was to build more and more bombs.

CAN OUR CHILDREN PASS WHEN OUR SCHOOLS FAIL?

By Louise Mitchell

The school crisis plaguing the richest city in the world is one of the underlying issues of the municipal election campaign. The record shows that the Republican state administration and the Democratic city regime have made the 850,000 children in the public schools the victims of their united policy to spare the rich.

The record also shows that of the parties contesting in the current campaign, only the American Labor Party has consistently and vigorously fought for an adequate, democratic educational system.

Gov. Dewey's starve-the-school budgets are contributing less per capita each year to the city's schools, while the needs grow. Mayor O'Dwyer, with his ties to real estate interests, and with his behind-the-scenes political deals

with Dewey, is steering the schools to disaster. The Board of Education, fast becoming an errand boy for the Catholic Church hierarchy, makes Milquetost attempts to patch up this or that aspect of a bad situation, but always withdraws from a hard fight. However, when it comes to damaging academic freedom by starting witch-hunts, the Board shows alacrity and initiative.

Listed below are some of the main defects of the city's school system, which once enjoyed a decent place among the nation's public school systems.

School Buildings

New York City is about 10 to 15 years behind in its school building program. About 150 additional schools will be needed by 1954 to meet the 240,000 additional pupil enrollment at that time, and a reasonable level of safety, sanitation and teaching standards.

Although Mayor O'Dwyer counts 58 schools to his credit for his first term, actually only 19 have been completed.

The New York State Education Department estimates that \$695,313,447 is needed by Sept. 1, 1956, for the city's school projects and repairs. Neither city nor state authorities are working with such a program in mind. Their attitude seems to be one of — after us, the deluge.

There are some 1,075 schools

in New York City today, and though the number may be impressive, a breakdown shows a state of decay. There is an enormous backlog of maintenance work and repairs to be done, which would cost about \$60,000,000. Thus far, the city is appropriating just enough money to keep the school going from year to year without much concern for serious deterioration.

A breakdown of the age of school structures shows:

Age of Structures	Number of Units
50 to 100 years	278
30 to 49 years	339
15 to 29 years	347
Under 15 years	108

As a group of buildings, the public schools are probably the oldest in the city.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding in the schools can be laid directly to insufficient room-space, insufficient personnel and a deliberate underestimation by the Board of Education of the increase in pupil registration.

Only last year, the State Education Department revealed the following shocking conditions:

- 1—38,770 pupils are on part-time session.
- 2—24,995 pupils are in sub-standard rooms.
- 3—Close to 9,000 elementary school classes have more than 30 pupils in a class.

This means that some 250,000

pupils, or about one-half of the total elementary school population, are in overcrowded classes. This situation threatens to become worse with the steep increase in enrollment. Areas where housing projects have been built are often without any additional schools, while others have no schools at all.

Underestimation of pupil registration is one of the shabby tricks used by the Board of Education to squeeze the children into its minimum budgets. In 1946, the Board underestimated elementary school enrollment by 33,349; in 1947 by 5,785 and in 1948 by 2,625.

Teacher Shortage

More than a year ago, a Public Education Association study stressed that the city would need 10,000 more teachers in 1948-49 to equal the rate at which comparable upstate communities staff their schools. The report shocked the Board of Education, which promptly forgot about it.

New appointments are needed yearly to replace losses in the

teaching staff, and to meet the enlarged pupil enrollment resulting from the high wartime and postwar birth rate.

When the Board of Education appointed 1,489 new teachers in September, 1948-1,423 to the 1A to 6B grades—it figured this would take care of only the increased rolls. New appointees were not expected to be used.

Salaries

Unfair and inadequate salary schedules cause one of the most severe strains on the school system. This situation has created an acute teacher shortage and numerous resignations. Large numbers of licensees do not accept appointments, while substitutes are not available when needed.

In spite of some salary adjustments, school employees have suffered sharp cuts in real wages. The first-year starting salary of \$2,500 is estimated to be worth about \$1,428 in real wages as compared with 1939.

Sections 5 and 6 of the Feinberg salary law, vigorously opposed by

teacher organizations, cuts into the mandatory system of salary increments, setting up a system of "merit" increases on the basis of favoritism.

Although the Board of Education puts up a feeble fight for higher salaries, and the city administration pleads poverty because of the short-changing by the Dewey administration, the Teach-

ers Union has repeatedly stated that the city has a surplus of \$65,000,000 and more.

It is demanding a salary scale of \$4,000 to \$7,500 for teachers, and correction of inequities. It is conducting, along with other teacher groups, a drive to eliminate the unfair sections of the Feinberg salary law.

Harlem

The Board of Education regards Harlem schools as the "Siberia" of the system. Teachers are often sent to Harlem as "punishment." P.S. 125 is a reconverted police station. Rigid discipline ranks higher than academic standards in Harlem.

If classrooms are overcrowded, teachers lacking, buildings shabby and supplies are scanty in other parts of the city, it is far worse in the Negro communities, which, in addition to Harlem, include Bedford-Stuyvesant, parts of the Bronx and Queens.

The Teachers Union has drawn up special proposals on Harlem. It demands not more than 20 pupils per class in underprivileged areas, at least five new schools in Harlem and wholesome recreational and community activities for the entire day. It calls for remedial teaching and expansion of psychological services in each grade. Medical and dental care for each child that needs it is urged. Elimination of chauvinist material from textbooks and libraries is demanded all the city's schools.

After-School Centers

After-school activities have been cut to the bone. The Board of Education asked for funds for 365 playgrounds for the present school

year but was permitted to maintain only 313.

A request for \$974,000 for community and recreation centers was

slashed to \$490,000, a meager \$17,000 more than the previous year.

The same neglect applies to adult education classes in English and citizenship. In 1948-49, some 160 classes were maintained at \$65,000. When the Board of Education asked for \$78,436 for the current year, it received \$66,376.

Although it is estimated that 400,000 adults in the city are illiterates, little is being done to change this. This is all the more shameful since the state now provides financial aid for this work and an expansion program would not be a burden to the city.

Kindergartens

In the past few years, thousands of youngsters of kindergarten age have been deprived of the chance to join the school system because of the lack of school space and teacher shortage. The 50,300 admitted in September, 1946 (there are no figures available for 1949) were assigned to overcrowded classes. For proper attention, the tots should not be gathered in classes of more than 25. Some of the present classrooms rolls exceed 35.

Last year, the Board of Education failed to provide for the 55,000 kindergarteners it anticipated. (Continued on Page 14)

How Gov. Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer Pulled Off the Big School Betrayal

By Michael Singer

The big school betrayal took place in Albany this year. The conspirators were Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer. The legislative flunkies who carried out this plot robbed teachers of pay raises, stole needed new schools from students and parents, continued overcrowded, dilapidated and ancient classrooms, and topped it all with the outrageous, fascist Feinberg Bill. They were the Republican and Democratic members of the Legislature.

On March 16 the bipartisan legislature adopted without a dissenting vote Dewey's \$936,000,000 budget after slashing \$48,000,000 from appropriations and proposed levies. Elimination from the budget was a Dewey-concession to public demands for more state aid that would have netted \$28,000,000 through collection of income taxes at 100 percent of normal rates instead of the adopted 90 percent.

DEMOS' TACTICS

Despite phony floor debate by Democrats who, throughout the heated budget discussions, rejected the CIO Teachers Union increased pay bills and the American Labor Party program for passage of the Milroe-Halpern measure, they joined with the Republicans to pass one of the worst budgets ever adopted in the Legislature.

The Dewey-Democratic state budget cut out the \$60,000,000 increased school and teacher aid as proposed in the Milroe-Halpern bill, eliminated a \$100,000,000 construction school program, rejected increased funds for school

Daily Worker

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico)			
One Year	\$3.00	Five Years	\$15.00
Three Months	\$1.00	One Year	\$3.00
One Month	.33	One Year	\$3.00
(New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico)			
One Year	\$4.00	Five Years	\$20.00
Three Months	\$1.33	One Year	\$4.00
One Month	.44	One Year	\$4.00

COUNCILMAN DAVIS' RECORD ON SCHOOL AID

Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has been the leading spokesman in the city Council for an adequate and democratic educational program. He has led the fight for greater state aid, for higher teacher salaries, for more playgrounds, for a Negro member of the Board of Education and an end to discriminatory practices, text-books, etc.

Several of his resolutions on the subject became the basis for mass struggles, and a few have forced action by the authorities. Here are some of his resolutions on education:

- Called for increased State aid to New York City for education.
- Called for public hearings concerning conditions in the public schools of New York City.
- Called upon the Mayor's Committee on Unity to make public its full report on discrimination in the educational institutions in New York City, including the names of the institutions found to be practicing discrimination.
- Supported State legislation for a State financed university.
- Urged the Mayor to appoint a Negro to the Board of Education.
- Supported State legislation providing for withdrawing of tax exemption from educational institutions, which practice discrimination.
- Called on Board of Higher Education and president Gideonse to continue class schedules at Brooklyn College enabling students to take a full session and be free for partial employment.
- Called on Board of Education to withdraw ban against Citizen Tom Paine.
- Demanded immediate removal of public school book Lanters on the Levee.
- Demanded the immediate removal of public school book How to Create Cartoons.
- Called for investigation of books used in public schools which foster race and religious prejudice.
- Supported demands of school teachers for salary increases.
- Protested proposed dismissal of substitute teachers and urging the retention of as many as possible.
- Called for adoption of legislation to provide for a free state university.
- Called for adequate safeguards in the vicinity of public schools to protect the lives and safety of school children.

Tito's Macedonian Plot Against Greek Democrats

By June Cannan

(Second of three articles)

BUDAPEST

In June, 1949, the Communist organization of Aegean Macedonia, that is, the Greek Macedonian section of the Communist Party of Greece, released a remarkably frank document, the resolution on the nationalist treacherous Keramidjev - Goce clique. The

resolution was passed following a new series of even more treacherous Tito provocations in Greece which were obviously coordinated with the forthcoming big monarcho-fascist summer offensive in Vici, the heart of Democratic Army-held territory in Greek Macedonia. For the first time publicly, Tito's game in Greece is described in vivid detail.

"At the very moment when the Macedonian people of Vici and of all of Macedonia, with heroic patriotic elan, are giving all they have for Macedonia's liberation," the resolution begins, "at the very moment when Greeks and Greek Macedonians together have loudly declared in Grammos and Vici, and in all parts of the country, their unshakable resolution to smash the new monarcho-fascist offensive—then, at that very moment, the treacherous worms Keramidjev and Goce and their gang have intensified their mean anti-people's activity, striving through still greater acts of treachery, through slanders, lies and distortions, to conceal their own desertion from the struggle . . ."

SPY NESTS

The organization of the Yugoslav anti-Greek words is clearly described.

"The factional disruptive and subversive activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party within the Greek Communist Party, especially in the National Liberation Front in Aegean Macedonia, has three centers:

"The first is political, and is led by the Yugoslav Macedonian Communist Party and by its general secretary, Kulishevski, personally. This center supervises the other two centers, which are pure spy and sabotage nests.

"The second center is run by UDBA (the Yugoslav state security service); the third by the Second Bureau (the intelligence section) of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army.

"The latter two have their own organizations, troikas (three man groups), agents and cells within the Greek Communist Party, the National Liberation Front and generally in Aegean Macedonia.

"Although they quarrel among themselves, all three centers pursue the same aim: by boring from within, to subordinate the policy of the Greek Communist Party and the National Liberation Front in Macedonia to the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the principal aim of which is the annexation of Aegean Macedonia, annexation of Aegean Macedonia.

"Recently, every Macedonian coming to Greece from Yugoslavia has had to pass through UDBA or the Second Bureau for the purpose of being organized into a troika and to sign a written declaration that he has become an agent of one of them."

MAJOR AGENTS

As we can see from this statement of the resolution, the monarcho-fascists were informed of and made good use of the difficulties caused by Tito:

"Two of UDBA's and the Second Bureau's major agents in Greece were Keramidjev and Goce. It is characteristic that as soon as they and some others were removed from the National Liberation Front of Macedonia and had deserted to Skopje, the monarcho-fascists published special appeals which they dropped by planes on Vici, in which they asked the partisans and the population to demand from the Greek Communist Party what had become of their leaders' . . ."

The resolution refers to and discusses a disruptive and critical letter to the Greek Communist

About the Author

June Cannan, an American journalist now living in Budapest, was one of the first to feel the repressive policies of the Tito regime. Immediately following the Cominform's exposure of Tito in June, 1948, Miss Cannan—then a correspondent for the European agency, Telepress—was expelled from Belgrade.

Party inspired by the Goce-Keramidjev band. The provocative criticism is convincingly answered and resolutely condemned as deliberate disruptive work. At the same time, a picture of Tito's recently intensified dirty work is given, along with an insight into the difficulties caused the Greek Communist Party in its task of establishing a correct policy on the question of Macedonian independence:

"The treacherous Keramidjev-Goce band today accuses the Greek Communist Party of pursuing an erroneous policy on the Macedonian question," the resolution states.

"The truth is, however, that the initiative for all such measures as the creation of separate Macedonian units in the Army and in the Communist Party, the appointment of the Minister for Macedonia in the Provisional Government, always came from the Greek Communist Party. The same is true of the initiative for that part of the resolution of the fifth plenum of the Greek Communist Party (January, 1949) which, in place of the slogan that Greek Macedonians are fighting for equality with Greeks, established the slogan. As a result of victory of the Greek Democratic Army and the revolution, Macedonia will achieve its national resurrection according to its own wishes, and is shedding its blood today in order to win it.

CORRECT POLICY

"It is a fact that the Greek Communist Party, in moving forward consistently in its policy on the Macedonian question and eliminating all chauvinistic, greater-Greek tendencies in its ranks, in applying its policy in the organization of a common struggle and the unity of the two peoples for a common victory, freedom and independence—always ran into one main obstacle: disruptive and subversive activities on the part of the nationalistic, traitorous band of Goce and Keramidjev.

"In reality, these traitors never gave a hoot about the interests of the Macedonian people. They never submitted fruitful suggestions on the national question. Instead they always sowed discord. They always organized scisms . . .

"Their band never looked on the Macedonian question as Marxist-Leninists should, as part of the people's revolution in Greece, to the interests of which all secondary and personal interests must be subordinated. They never realized

that the solution of the Macedonian question depends on victory. They never took hold of the Macedonian question in Greece as part and parcel of the people's revolution in Greece, but let it become instead an aggressive adventure of greater Serbian chauvinism which did not understand and which was against the interests of the people's revolution in Greece.

"It is an undeniable fact," the resolution states, "that the fifth plenum of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party brought about the transition of the slogan of equality to the slogan of self-determination at an inopportune moment, considering the primary interest of the revolution. This was done under the pressure of the Tito clique and the Keramidjev band who had spread propaganda among the people of Greek Macedonia that the Greek Communist Party would sell them out, that all Macedonians were going to be killed and perish and that the only salvation to the situation was unification with Yugoslav Macedonia.

SOWED PANIC

"They sowed panic among the Macedonian people in this way, discouraged and broke the weaker ones, encouraged desertions and thus threatened the very existence of the revolution . . ."

The resolution points out the way reaction benefited from the treacherous pressures put on the Party by the Tito agents:

"This transition from one slogan to the other, prompted by the Keramidjev-Goce band and its protectors, enabled world reaction to intensify its slanderous campaign against the Greek Communist Party and their attempts to strengthen chauvinistic passions and apprehensions among the backward layers of the population. But all this has given us the opportunity to strike at and isolate still more the treacherous Keramidjev-Goce clique, and this has encouraged the resolution of the Macedonian people in its common struggle for final victory . . ."

The resolution goes on to outline and to answer the most recent demands of the remains of the traitorous band:

"Inspired by its overlords in Skopje and Belgrade, the Keramidjev-Goce clique proposes today a completely renegade, nationalistic pro-Tito program. It wishes to create a separate Macedonian Army with a Macedonian General Staff which is to operate in Macedonian sections and be led by Macedonians who are, as they say, to be accepted and desired by the fighters and cadres of the Macedonian units . . .

WOULD WEAKEN ARMY

"The band wishes to remove from the Greek Democratic Army such cadres as the Kuichev, Kochev, Gushovski (Maki)—perhaps because just these are not involved in the UNBA and Second Bureau

(Continued on Page 14)

Puerto Rican Boy Beaten, So Cop Nabs--the Victim!

By Elihu Hicks

Buck Wheaton, chairman of the 13th A. D. American Labor Party, yesterday wired Mayor O'Dwyer protesting the savage beating and arrest of Raphael W. Sanchez, a 16-year-old Puerto Rican.

A group of children playing ball in the street near 135 Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday, accidentally broke the window of a parked car. When the car owner, a representative of the Good Humor Ice Cream Co., arrived, he grabbed Sanchez, who was innocently looking on, and proceeded to beat him ferociously, dragging him into a doorway.

After the car owner dragged Sanchez back into the street, a detective, who had seen the whole

thing and made no attempt to stop the beating, arrested Sanchez and hurried him off to the 30th precinct, Amsterdam Avenue and 152 Street. Sanchez was held on for half an hour and finally released without charge.

MASS ARRESTS

Wheaton said that this was one of a wave of attacks against Puerto Ricans in the area. He told of the arrest of 17 Puerto Ricans last Sunday, following an attack against a Puerto Rican youth by teen-age hoodlums.

The youth, as yet unidentified, was set upon and beaten near the Jaragua Restaurant, 1486 Amsterdam Ave. Somehow he managed to escape and run past the restaurant. The hoodlums, pursuing, also ran toward the restaurant, whereupon the proprietor locked the doors to protect himself and his 16 patrons.

The teenagers then kicked out the restaurant windows, hurling the broken glass at the patrons. When the police arrived, they arrested everyone in the restaurant, including the proprietor. They were taken to the police station where they were held incommunicado for nearly 12 hours, and booked for disorderly conduct.

"This is only another extension of the wave of force and violence practiced against the Negro and Puerto Rican people—with the seeming encouragement and collusion of Democratic and Republican public officials, as exemplified by the fascist attacks at Peekskill," Wheaton declared.

Don't forget to register—Oct. 10-15.

Oust Titoites From IUS Meet

SOFIA, Sept. 28 (Telepress).—Commenting on slanderous rumors spread by Tanjug (Yugoslav News Agency), the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry press office said that on Sept. 14, five Titoists sneaked on to Bulgarian territory without authorization and posed as delegates to the International Union of Students Council meeting, but in fact aimed at hostile slanderous propaganda against the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the people's democracies. Bulgarian authorities sent the agents back, barring any anti-democratic activity in the IUS session. The factual hearty welcome to foreign delegates as well as the full support given by the Bulgarian Government to IUS refutes firmly the slanderous Tanjug accusation that Bulgaria was hampering IUS work.

FUR UNION PLEDGES AID TO STEEL WORKERS' FIGHT

Full support to the "struggle of the steel workers for their just demands" was pledged by the International Executive Board of the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers Union, it was announced yesterday.

The Board, at its session last weekend, sent a telegram to Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, declaring that the IEB "condemns the arrogant stand of the steel trust and pledges all possible support to the struggle of the steel workers for their just demands."

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DAILY 10-9 — SATURDAY 10-2

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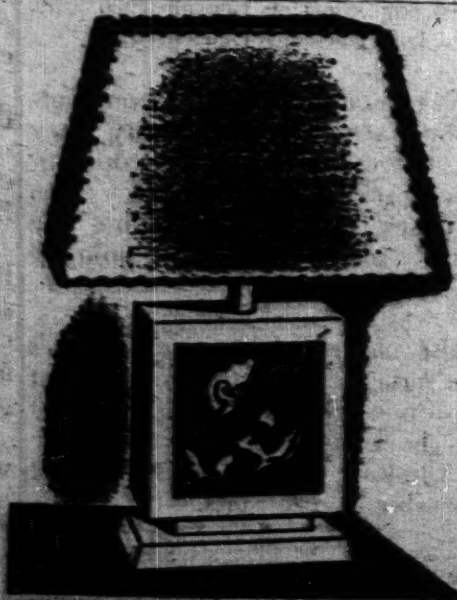
- Science of Society (an introduction to Marxism)
- Crises of the Middle Class (what it is, where it is going)
- History of the American Negro (from Jambou to Peckskill)
- Short Story Workshop (how and what to write)
- Philosophy of History (theories vs. actualities)

- Social Psychology (motives and society)
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Excerpts from Brief Asking Acquittal of '12'

Following are excerpts from a 279 page brief submitted yesterday by attorneys for the national Communist leaders to Judge Harold R. Medina in support of a motion for dismissal of the indictment and a judgment of acquittal.

In the long history of repressive legislation against civil rights and of the use of the criminal law to stifle political dissent, the present proceeding occupies a unique position. As far as we are aware, this is the first time in the history of this country that men have been tried as criminals solely because they sought to participate in the democratic process through the organization of a political party as a means of political expression.

The issue which is presented by this case is not whether 11 men spoke or conspired to speak words which the law prohibits. The issue is whether in the United States of America our constitutional system will survive.

The government in this case asserts the right to throttle political opposition, to oppose thought control by outlawing a world philosophy now over 100 years old, to send men to jail for the beliefs which they hold.

The dismissal of the indictment is required not only to protect the individual rights of the defendants involved, but primarily to protect the rights of other men to engage freely in the democratic process undeterred by fear of prosecution because of ideas critical of existing conditions or the existing order.

The first amendment (of the U. S. Constitution) was adopted so that access of the minds of men to books and ideas might be forever unimpaired. The books to which we have referred and around which the prosecution has built its case are precisely the kinds of communications which it was the purpose of the first amendment to preserve inviolate against government censorship, control or outlawry.

It is to be contended that what is suppressed is not the books themselves, nor the reading of the books—but only the approval of the ideas contained in them, that is, the advocating and teaching of these ideas—then the unconstitutionality of this trial becomes more apparent than ever before, for it then stands as a naked attempt to control the opinions of man.

This constitutional prohibition against the trial of an idea in a court of law is in accord with the finest traditions of the history of man. The trial of Galileo for his scientific theories, the trial of Anne Hutchinson for her religious beliefs, the trial of the Tennessee teacher of evolution, have long been repudiated and rejected as dark experiences in the universal struggles of men to seek the truth. The first amendment stands as an unyielding bar to those who would turn back history by launching a heresy trial in this country.

The approach of the heresy trial has always been the same. Those who dragged Galileo before a court, fearful of the impact of his new theories, sought to brand him blasphemous by trying his theories. The elders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who feared the searching criticisms of Mistress Hutchinson, sought to brand her an enemy of the community, a danger to the state, not through any evidence of her activities but through a denunciation of her beliefs and teaching.

During the very course of this trial, a canvass of the American Bar Association with respect to the reading matter of certain individuals disclosed the fact that a justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Reed, was then engaged in reading Stalin's *Foundations of Leninism*, a compilation of Stalin's writings which contains his *Foundations of Leninism*. It would doubtless surprise Justice Reed, as it has thousands of other Americans, that *Foundations of Leninism* is government

exhibit 6 and occupies a position of high priority on the government's index of condemned books.

A book remains a book and ideas remain ideas regardless of the prosecution's police court appraisal of it. A book does not lose its first amendment protection because it is furtively purchased as "evidence" by a government informer or an FBI agent, rather than openly purchased at Brenano's or ordered from the shelf of a public library to be used not as "evidence" but to be read.

This police court trial of a century of thought and historic experience dishonors and defames our country in the eyes of world opinion.

... what is involved here solely is the constitutionally protected right to engage in political activity. The record further establishes that the political activity and program which the defendants committed themselves to were—and continue to be—in the highest democratic tradition.

... the defendants are, being tried, in violation of the constitution, for engaging in political activity and nothing more. In short, this entire trial is a partisan attempt to destroy the right of political opposition, and the alleged advocacy of force and violence is a gross pretext to mask the accomplishment of this end.

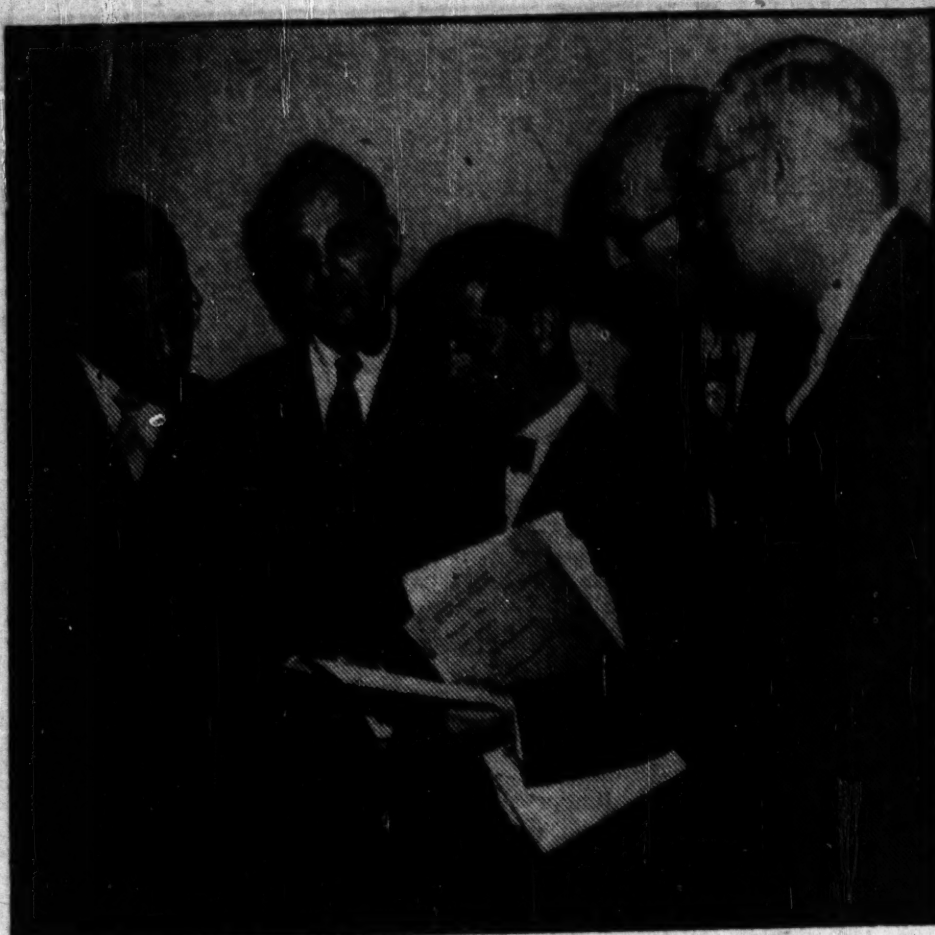
This case is an attempt to disfigure the democratic process itself to destroy the right of the people to select the measures which they deem necessary for their well being, the right to determine for themselves, free of legislative, judicial or executive restraint, their own political destiny.

The "conspiracy" which is at the heart of the government's case is a "conspiracy" to engage in political expression through a political party. What emerges from the government's case is the fact that the defendants have committed the "crime" of forming a party in political opposition to the two dominant political parties. The suppression of political opposition supplies the motivation for the proceeding as well as its strongest condemnation from a constitutional viewpoint.

The Constitution protects the means for engaging in political activity through specific guarantees in the Bill of Rights. The political activity itself, the right to organize a political movement, and to employ in that organization the rights of freedom of assembly and of the press and of speech is a basic right of the American people. It is this right which defines the character of our government; and the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are guarantees that this fundamental right to engage in political activity shall not be impaired or destroyed by state action.

In this case, the attack upon the sovereign right of political expression embraces an attack upon a political party. The political party is the heart of the mechanism of democracy. The right to form political parties and the right to participate in their functioning is cognate in the right of political expressions, for it is through political parties that political program and policies, movements for political change, are given a concrete and effective basis.

The prosecution in this case was faced with a formidable problem. It was required to convict the defendants for the dissemination of ideas. It was required to send men to jail solely for the exercise of first amendment rights, unrelated to a



DEFENSE ATTORNEYS in trial of 12, studying documents relating to their motion for dismissal. Left to right are George Crockett, Maurice Sugar, Harry Sacher, Abraham J. Isserman and Louis McCabe.

context of acts. It was required to trample on a score of Supreme Court cases which forbid a prosecution of this type.

It was required to disregard the central teaching of almost every case cited by the Supreme Court in the past 20 years in the field of civil rights, namely, that the Bill of Rights erects an impregnable shelter around the right of political expression and political opposition.

The prosecution could not meet the burden of these requirements without relying upon a formula of frame-up.

The first ingredient in the formula is the charge of force and violence itself.

Another related ingredient in the formula of frame-up is the use of paid government informers, the resort to bought testimony. This device, too, is not new. As we shall show in detail as an independent point in this brief, paid informers are indispensable to a prosecution which seeks to suppress a political party or to condemn books.

... conspiracy is not a bona-fide charge but a strategy, a means of destroying at one and the same time both political liberty and the right to defend oneself in court against the destruction of that liberty.

This strategy tramples upon the personal liberties of defendants in criminal cases and makes the powerful presumption of innocence an empty phrase.

The defendants are being tried on the one hand for what Marx and Engels said in the Communist Manifesto in 1848, and on the other hand for the opinions and advocacy of "Betty," "Helen," "Dick," and others.

It is the premise of our jurisprudence that guilt is personal even where ordinary crimes are involved. However, this doctrine applies with the fullest strength and vigor when the bases of imputed guilt are not acts but declarations and ideas. Under our system each man is the keeper of his own conscience and responsible only for his own views. To deny this would be to destroy more than a safeguard in a criminal case. It would be to destroy freedom of thought and association itself.

Never has a prosecutor sought to prove so much through so little.

The resort to "Aesopianism" as a device to distort evidence is found in the Reichstag fire trial, when the Nazi government attempted what is now being at-

tempted in this trial, the extermination of political opposition.

Neither in the indictment nor in the evidence has the prosecution even attempted to charge (not could it so charge in view of the public record of the defendants) that the ideas advocated by the defendants or by the Communist Party were a part of or indeed had any relation to any intent, or plan, or conspiracy, to overthrow the government by force and violence. The prosecution has not charged and has offered no evidence to show that the ideas advocated by the defendants or by the Communist Party were part of an attempt to bring about any substantive evil which Congress has the power to prevent.

The record thus unfolds an extraordinary situation—these defendants, leaders of an American political party, have been indicted and the government proposes that they shall be punished for the sole "crime" of free speech, press and assembly.

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America prohibits any such prosecution. It is sometimes necessary to repeat first words and first concepts:

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances."

—First Amendment to the Constitution

When the reality of the trial emerges, it is impossible for the government to evade the warnings of Holmes and Brandeis, that the First Amendment prohibits the punishment of men for the advocacy of ideas, through the exercise of the rights of press, speech and assembly—where that, and that alone, is the basis for prosecution. A statute which is the basis for such a prosecution violates the Federal Constitution.

A prosecution bent upon outlawing a political minority may not, however, evade the constitutional restrictions placed upon advocacy statutes by affixing the label "incitement" to political activities.

The nature of the prosecution's case indicates that the government is proposing to try in a court of law the beliefs of men, the ideas, the thinking of men. This the First Amendment prohibits.

... the government has sought to engage in legal sleight of hand, said,

Conceding that it cannot prove its charge against the individual defendants or the party they lead, it has placed a new defendant in the dock—the theory and philosophy of Marxism-Leninism.

This was to be the answer to the prosecution's dilemma of having to prove a case without any available evidence. It seemed a simple procedure—merely to pass a sentence of illegality upon the theories of Marxism-Leninism and impute to each defendant by association with that theory the guilt of advocating or teaching the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

There is one fatal defect in this procedure. The First Amendment prohibits any trial of a body of thought, any trial of beliefs, theories or ideas.

This prohibition against the trial in a court of law of an idea, a philosophy or a theory does not stem from the difficulties of procedure and proof inherent in any such a proceeding, although these difficulties are many.

The prosecution has asked the court and the jury to try the body of ideas known as Marxism-Leninism and to find them "dangerous thoughts." As long as the First Amendment remains intact this inquiry cannot be for judge or a jury. It is for each American as an individual to discover for himself the meaning or validity of this body of thought.

He and he alone is the "judge" and the "jury" set up by the Constitution.

The prosecution has resorted to the long repudiated technique of finding men guilty of "crimes" through instituting a judicial test of the meaning of their books, their theories, and their philosophies. A statute which permits trials of this type violates the fundamental concept of freedom of belief protected by the First Amendment.

The right of a trade union organizer to maintain anonymity is protected by the First Amendment, and a state statute requiring registration of organizers has been held to be a violation of the First Amendment. Thomas V. Collins 323 U.S. 516.

The Supreme Court has on innumerable occasions held that evidence illegally secured is not admissible in the Federal Courts. This rule has been applied in a variety of cases.

Thus, testimony secured through the violation of Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 is not admissible.

Churchill Asks Early Election

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Conservative leader Winston Churchill today called for an early general election in Great Britain to cope with what he called the disaster of devaluation and the atombomb question.

Churchill declared to the House of Commons that the Labor government had brought England to the brink of national and international bankruptcy.

He said that the fall of the pound, in effect, raised a 40 percent tariff wall around Europe.

"Over all there looms and broods the atomic bomb, which the Russian Soviets, for reasons not yet explained, have got before the British," Churchill added.

Harold Wilson, president of the board of trade and the day's chief speaker for the government, accused Churchill of using "this moment of great national crisis" to make an "electioneering speech."

"No bright Tory promises... will wipe out the picture of the hunger marchers who tramped down the Tory road of Britain (during the depression)," Wilson said.

Czech Wages Increase; Output Up

PRAGUE, Sept. 28 (Telepress).—Prime Minister Zapotocky told 3,000 delegates to the Czechoslovak Trades Union Council meeting here that the "wage level value is constantly going up with the increase in productivity," he added.

Last year, Zapotocky reported, the number of workers in industry had risen by 8.4 percent, output increased by 5.1 percent and wages and salaries rose by 9.2 percent.

Pointing to the constant economic progress, signalled by the devaluation of bread and flour, he said the government intended to improve the free market in the near future. "We must attain greater working initiative by giving higher wages to those who raise their output and exceed their norms so that they can buy more and better things," he said. "We are advancing slowly, carefully, but once we introduce a new measure we shall not abolish it."

Communist MP Flays Pound Cut As Treachery to Workers



PIRATIN

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Telepress).—Phil Piratin, Communist member of Parliament for the London working class district of Stepney, in an interview with Telepress described the devaluation of the British pound sterling as an act of treachery against the working people of Britain. This act was committed not only by Anglo-American imperialists but by the right-wing leadership of the Trades Union Council, which only last week won the support of the Trades Union Congress for Cripps' policy by a ruse.

"While the left wing labor movement expected such an action, when the act of treachery actually took place it came as a shock to many people," Piratin commented. "In view of the 10-point statement made from Washington last week they were led to believe that this drastic sell-out was not likely to happen at this time. Its effect in Britain will be to further increase the cost of living for British workers. Devaluation will raise the cost of raw materials thus making British products more expensive and consequently more difficult to sell even in the dollar export market."

TO CUT STANDARDS

Questioned as to his opinion of the motivations behind devaluation, Piratin said "that the action was taken in order to carry out what American and British capitalists have been wanting for a long time, to reduce the living standard of the British workers. In 1931 they did this by actually cutting wages but they cannot pull the old trick twice. It has been a long planned move carried out in stages," Piratin added.

For example, the Bevin government announced last April it would not increase government subsidies to meet the increased cost of imports and the government continued to support the wage-freeze policy. These two measures undermined any gestures of independence the Labor Government made by importing meat from Argentina, for instance, which promptly increased the price of meat for the British consumer. Cripps will not find it necessary to announce further import cuts; imports will now be automatically cut because of high prices.

"The Labor Government is either actively conniving at its own overthrow, or has so completely sold out to Wall Street that it has no choice but to cut its own throat even in the eyes of the British public," Piratin commented. The pounds' devaluation may lead to swift deterioration in the popular support of the Labor Government, which may mean the government may collapse in the next few months.

While the United States would like to see the Labor Government out and a Tory government in, the name of the Conservatives still stinks in British workers' nostrils.

Correction

In an article that appeared in this paper on Oct. 10, 1948, a statement was made to the effect that Rep. Isidore Dollinger was connected with the law firm of Metrik & Widelitz, which firm was handling a large number of eviction cases.

We are informed that Rep. Dollinger was in no way connected with that firm nor with those cases. The statement published was therefore incorrect, and we publish this correction in fairness to Congressman Dollinger.

DUCLOS ASKS FRENCH ACTION TO MEET DEVALUATION

By Mark Freeman

PARIS, (Telepress).—Jacques Duclos, chairman of the Communist parliamentary delegation has demanded the immediate convening of the French National Assembly in view of the unforeseeable consequences of franc devaluation for the French workers.

Even the most conservative French press and politicians showed a markedly hostile reaction. The whole move was deemed "unfriendly, highbanded, one-sided," or at least, by men like Leon Blum, incredibly blunt and clumsy.

The extreme rightwing daily "Figaro" wrote: "Unfortunately we were not allowed any freedom or choice, not even as regards timing, since we were informed only at the very last minute." Liberal "Combat" commented sourly: "A wage rise now appears inevitable because if the government persisted in refusing its decision would mean burdening consumers, especially wage earners, with the crushing weight of the new budget expenses which the rising cost of living would make properly unbearable."

Almost unanimous opinion was

also expressed that financial jugglery had turned the recent Strasbourg "European" show into a ridiculous farce and its highworded resolutions into so much hot air. Former Premier Paul Reynaud, leading reactionary advocate of the "United Europe" movement, was particularly bitter about it and accused the British Government of betraying "European solidarity."

FORD LOCAL 600 WRITES TO ROBESON ON PEEKSKILL

The executive board of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, has condemned the Peekskill outrage as a "dastardly, concerted move" to "suppress the freedom of speech in this great land of ours."

In a letter to Paul Robeson at the Civil Rights Congress, William R. Hood, recording secretary of Local 600, largest union local in the world, wrote:

"We cannot, and will not condone such actions as free people, because the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of our organization, the UAW-CIO, stresses democracy in no uncertain terms.

"While we may be in opposition to certain groups on a political front, we still feel that they, as citizens, have a right to all freedoms offered citizens of this country."

The North Bay Labor Journal, official AFL paper in three northern California counties, has also blasted the attacks.

The CIO Fur Joint Board of New York this week adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Dewey to dismiss the Westchester County district attorney and other officials and to appoint a citizens committee to investigate the attacks. The Board also called upon President Truman and Attorney General Howard McGrath to institute a federal investigation.

What's On? Well, They're Apathetic to Javits, Anyway

Tomorrow Manhattan

GILBERT and SULLIVAN in person at "Stone's Throw" Hootenanny. Ronnie Gilbert, Elliot Sullivan as well as Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Woody Guthrie, Artie Torz, Aaron Kramer, Laura Duncan, The Weavers, more and more. 13 Astor Place Penthouse, 8:30 p.m. \$1. Tix: 65 Bookshop.

Tomorrow Bronx

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By Joseph Starobin

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That's the way it was in Paris last Fall, and that's been the pattern of the UN Assembly's general debate which ended on Monday. This year, however, the new and most disgusting feature was the self-disclosure of Tito's delegates, who said some things that even a Bevin or a Spaak would find difficult to mouth.

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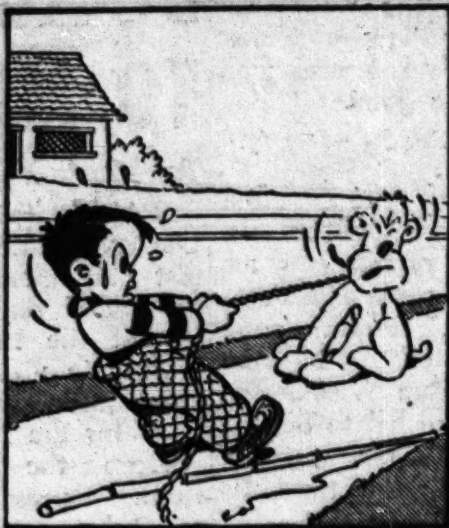
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—By LEN KLEIS



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THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Stewart Alsop, aghast at the prospect of losing the anticipated blood orgy now that Russia has the bomb, writes: "The largest stockpile of bombs at Hanford and Oak Ridge will do us no good whatever, if these and other absolute weapons cannot be laid down when needed on Stalingrad and Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk." But, this appalling monster adds regretfully, "In the new situation in which we find ourselves, we are appallingly unready."

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THE NEWS has the answer for Gen. Eisenhower, who in a weak moment the other day blurted his doubts about there

being any difference between the GOP and the Democrats. "The Republicans have an excellent line of political goods to sell," the News replies, somewhat belligerently, "individual initiative, free enterprise, full leeway for the American courage and originality that make this country great." NOW do you see the difference, General?

THE MIRROR's Walter Witchhant runs an anti-Negro anecdote about a "colored maid, Ophelia." And WW is the megalomaniac who thinks the Negro people will respond to his smears of Paul Robeson!

THE COMPASS says: "The general trend of the rich getting richer and the poor getting 10-cent fares and higher percentages of the tax bill to pay is an unhealthy one for the vast majority of people."

THE POST's Max Lerner babbles his way through columns of anti-Soviet verbiage before he gets to the conclusion that: "The balance of the power is now more nearly equal than it has been since the cold war started. . . . The bargaining between both sides can now be real bargaining by equals. The chance of peace are not hopeless." Which possibly proves that "into each Lerner, some truth must fall."

World of Labor

By George Morris

How Mike Quill 'Builds' the TWU

MIKE (LITTLE TITO) QUILL is discovering that it is much easier to perform on a platform than it is to subdue a rank and file membership that has for years been under democratic and progressive leadership. So he is taking the age-old line that if you can't collar them then ruin them.

That's why he has been systematically working in recent months to liquidate the airlines division which had 9,000 members under contracts before he set out to do a job on it. But the airline division members aren't inclined to be liquidated and have decided to form the Federated Airline Workers of America in which they aim to merge all the scattered organized airline workers of different affiliations into one strong industrial organization of airline workers.



Quill's troubles with the rank and file are mounting both in New York and in the "provinces." The locals outside New York never had much use for him. Even the conservatives felt that Mr. Quill is essentially a New York politician, interested mainly in building a political foundation for himself in the New York membership, and that the "provincials" are regarded by him as just some small change.

Since Quill took full control of the union's national office the autonomous rights of the outside locals have practically vanished. But when his policy began to spell destruction for some of the locals, then some of them saw no recourse but to save themselves by disaffiliation. The latest local to take that course is the large local in Louisville, Ky. Its members expressed a willingness to reaffiliate if guaranteed autonomous rights.

THE SEASONED PROGRESSIVES in the labor movement know, of course, that secession is no solution. It weakens the forces inside the main organization that are fighting to make it progressive. But in the case of the airline division the sponsors of the new union say there is a chance to unite, rather than divide, a large number of workers.

In addition to those in the TWU, substantial groups of airline workers are organized in the United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists. Also there are many smaller independent groups. For some time there has been a movement under way for a merger, and such a merger, in its initial stage, could hardly be under one or another union label.

It was when Quill moved to deprive the largest airline local of 2,000 Pan-American workers in Miami of its right to elect its own officers, removed those officers elected and went to court to seize the local's property, that the new union received fresh impetus. The Miami local seceded and became "Local 1" of the new organization. Pan-American members in New York and along the entire route of the system are reported signing up fast in the new organization, although in places they hold dual membership. The same is happening in American Airlines and other locals.

QUILL'S HATCHET JOB in Miami is a sordid story of another case of "Operation Dixie" in reverse. When the Miami local was organized in 1943 and obtained a contract after long and bitter experience, it received widespread notice as another important base of unionism in the South.

It brought together white, Negro and Latin American workers and won significant initial gains. One of the main contributors to the TWU's victory over the IAM in a collective bargaining election was support of the Negro workers. The IAM was then known for its exclusion of Negroes. The local and its leaders were red-baited from the start. But the union seemed to thrive on such attacks and was the pace-setter for the workers in the industry.

Then came Walter Reuther's raiders. They brought a large staff, big bankrolls and set up swanky offices. Months of bombardment with red-baiting leaflets followed. Several in Local 500 were bribed to fifth column for the raiders. In those days—just a few weeks before he flopped over to the other side—Quill worked with the Miami leaders and stormed away militantly and eloquently against the raiders.

Now, in his rule or ruin policy, Quill has gone as far as to suggest to his executive board that the outcasts he helped expel for stooging for Reuther be given the TWU charter which the members gave up. Quill dropped the idea when associates told him it wouldn't be very smart.

COMING: Behind the Stormtrooper . . . By Joseph North . . . In the Weekend Worker

BULLETIN UAW-Ford Talks Continue

Negotiations for a new contract between the CIO United Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. continued in Detroit last night but no results were reported as the Daily Worker went to press. The deadline for a strike was midnight.

Teachers Union Wins Stay on Feinberg Law

New York State Supreme Court Justice Murray Hearn granted a temporary stay yesterday on enforcement of the Feinberg Law. The judge, sitting in Brooklyn, granted the stay pending his decision on the application of the CIO Teachers Union for an injunction against the Feinberg Law.

A new suit will be brought against the Feinberg witchhunt law in Albany today (Thursday) by four teachers, a school principal and a former member of the Board of Education, State Senator Fred C. Morritt announced at a press conference at his office. The suit is independent and non-partisan. Among those suing are members of the CIO Teachers Union, AFL Teachers Guild and unaffiliated individuals.

A third suit filed against the school thought control measure was sponsored by the New York Communist Party. The Communist earlier also obtained a temporary stay.

The new suit will be brought against the Board of Regents by Charles L'Hommiedieu, a New York City teacher, and direct descendant of the author of the Act of 1787 which established the Board of Regents.

Other plaintiffs are Johanna M. Lindlof, former member of the Board of Education; Miss Lucille Spence, teacher of Franklin K.

What's On?

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New China Adopts Constitution, Sinkiang Joins Liberation Forces

HONG KONG, Sept. 28.—The people's political consultative council, meeting in Peiping, has adopted a constitution for a central people's government and a Chinese People's Republic, the Liberation radio in Peiping announced tonight. The radio at the same time announced that the large northwest province of Sinkiang had accepted the peace

terms of Communist leader Mao

Tse-tung.

The New China News Agency said that the Council had proclaimed Peiping as the capital of the people's government and had chosen a national flag and anthem. The flag will be a red banner with five stars, the agency said.

Sinkiang is the third province to join the Liberation forces. The provinces of Suiyuan and Ninghsia had previously taken similar action.

The radio quoted Tao Chih Yueh, vice commander of the Kuomintang northwest military political headquarters, as saying the Sinkiang provincial government had broken off relations with the Kuomintang Canton regime and had accepted the peace terms of Mao Tse-tung.

Crews of a number of Kuomintang customs cruisers have refused to transfer the vessels to Formosa, Kuomintang sources reported.

Canton Kuomintang sources reported that fighting was continuing in the southern provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Va. Governor Orders State to Mine Coal

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—Gov. William M. Tuck today declared a state of emergency in Virginia because of the nationwide coal strike, and put the state in the coal mining business.

Tuck issued an executive order directing the governor's three-man fuel commission to obtain control of and produce every possible pound of coal.

The fuel commission was empowered to acquire by contract, lease, purchase or eminent domain the output of every coal mine in Virginia which it considers necessary.

Tuck told the Council the business of getting out coal would take precedence over all other state activities—and the state would provide as many men and as much money as necessary.

The order recalling the Fuel Commission will remain effective as long as the strike lasts.

Tuck also gave the commission

power to perform "all other acts needful and necessary in providing fuel for the people of Virginia."

ALP Files Brief On Feinberg Law

An amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief was filed with the Supreme Court in Albany yesterday by the American Labor Party urging that the Feinberg Law be declared unconstitutional.

Harlem Unionists Parade To Protest Job Discrimination

The Harlem Trade Union Council will lead a parade against racial discrimination on jobs through the streets of Harlem on Saturday, Oct. 8.

The paraders will mobilize at 110 Street and Lenox Avenue at 1 p.m. under the leadership of Ewart Guinier, chairman of the council, and America Labor Party candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, and Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the council and well-known maritime leader.

The parade will wind up in a rally on Dorence Brooks Square

at 137 Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Speakers will include Guinier, Smith, Pearl Lawes and other Harlem leaders.

Dockers to Vote On Delay of Strike Date

Atlantic Coast longshoremen will vote in referendum tomorrow (Friday) on a proposal to extend its strike deadline for 30 days beyond the date set originally for Saturday morning. Although a considerable section of the membership is fed up with employer stalling, the negotiating committee of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, headed by president Joseph P. Ryan, recommended the extension upon the urging of the government.

Employers thus far have refused to make a single offer on a wage increase. Originally they demanded a 13-cent wage cut plus other concessions.

The ILA entered negotiations with a demand for a 22-cent wage hike, but during the last week retreated to a demand for a 12-cent package raise, covering welfare, pensions and other features.

Dock Pickets Bar Loading of Pineapple

THE DALLES, Ore., Sept. 28.—Two hundred CIO longshore pickets prevented the loading of Hawaiian pineapples on trucks at The Dalles dock here today. The pickets acted to support the Hawaii dock strike despite the presence of a large detail of police.

Earlier The Dalles longshoremen had declared a strike in the port.

Delegation to Ask Release of Pirinsky

A delegation of leading Americans of Slav origin will ask Attorney General Howard J. McGrath in Washington today to release George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress.

Leo Krzycki, president of the American Slav Congress, and retired vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will head the delegation. Prof. John Marsalka, formerly of Yale University, the ASC's vice president, will accompany the delegation.

Correction

In an article that appeared in this paper on Oct. 10, 1948, a statement was made to the effect that Rep. Isidore Dollinger was connected with the law firm of Metrik & Widelitz, which firm was handling a large number of eviction cases.

We are informed that Rep. Dollinger was in no way connected with that firm nor with those cases. The statement published was therefore incorrect, and we publish this correction in fairness to Congressman Dollinger.

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Hear
PETTIS PERRY
LOU DISKIN
AT FIRST A.M.E. ZION CHURCH
480 Tompkins Ave., nr. McDougall
Sponsors: Brooklyn LYL

2 BANDS CONTINUOUS DANCING 9:30 P.M. - 3 A.M.

AT THE
BEN DAVIS BALL
FRIDAY

Oct. 14

ROCKLAND PALACE
155th St. and Eighth Ave.

TICKETS:
\$1.20 in advance—\$1.50 at door
on Sale at All Bookshops

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BEN DAVIS JOURNAL

BEN DAVIS BALL COMMITTEE
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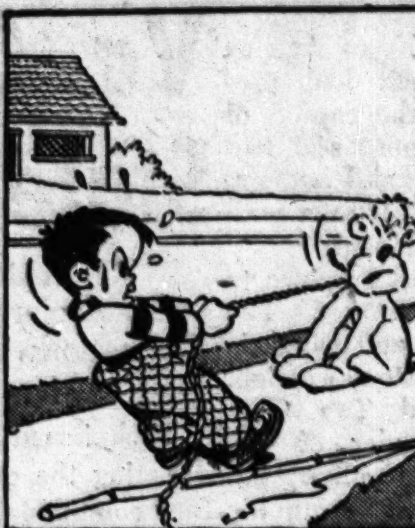
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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Mrs. Roosevelt writes: "You should be able to belong to any organization and even to talk to known Communists and still feel entirely secure that your own democracy could not be questioned until you had committed an act that was visibly undemocratic."

THE NEWS has the answer for Gen. Eisenhower, who in a weak moment the other day blurted his doubts about there

being any difference between the GOP and the Democrats. "The Republicans have an excellent line of political goods to sell," the News replies, somewhat belligerently, "individual initiative, free enterprise, full leeway for the American courage and originality that make this country great." NOW do you see the difference, General?

THE MIRROR's Walter Witchhant runs an anti-Negro anecdote about a "colored maid, Ophelia." And WW is the megalomaniac who thinks the Negro people will respond to his smears of Paul Robeson!

THE COMPASS says: "The general trend of the rich getting richer and the poor getting 10-cent fares and higher percentages of the tax bill to pay is an unhealthy one for the vast majority of people."

THE POST's Max Lerner babbles his way through columns of anti-Soviet verbiage before he gets to the conclusion that: "The balance of the power is now more nearly equal than it has been since the cold war started. . . . The bargaining between both sides can now be real bargaining by equals. The chances of peace are not hopeless." Which possibly proves that "into each Lerner, some truth must fall."

World of Labor

By George Morris

How Mike Quill 'Builds' the TWU

MIKE (LITTLE TITO) QUILL is discovering that it is much easier to perform on a platform than it is to subdue a rank and file membership that has for years been under democratic and progressive leadership. So he is taking the age-old line that if you can't collar them then ruin them.

That's why he has been systematically working in recent months to liquidate the airlines division which had 9,000 members under contracts before he set out to do a job on it. But the airline division members aren't inclined to be liquidated and have decided to form the Federated Airline Workers of America in which they aim to merge all the scattered organized airline workers of different affiliations into one strong industrial organization of airline workers.



Quill's troubles with the rank and file are mounting both in New York and in the "provinces." The locals outside New York never had much use for him. Even the conservatives felt that Mr. Quill is essentially a New York politician, interested mainly in building a political foundation for himself in the New York membership, and that the "provincials" are regarded by him as just some small change.

Since Quill took full control of the union's national office the autonomous rights of the outside locals have practically vanished. But when his policy began to spell destruction for some of the locals, then some of them saw no recourse but to save themselves by disaffiliation. The latest local to take that course is the large local in Louisville, Ky. Its members expressed a willingness to reaffiliate if guaranteed autonomous rights.

THE SEASONED PROGRESSIVES in the labor movement know, of course, that secession is no solution. It weakens the forces inside the main organization that are fighting to make it progressive. But in the case of the airline division the sponsors of the new union say there is a chance to unite, rather than divide, a large number of workers.

In addition to those in the TWU, substantial groups of airline workers are organized in the United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists. Also there are many smaller independent groups. For some time there has been a movement under way for a merger, and such a merger, in its initial stage, could hardly be under one or another union label.

It was when Quill moved to deprive the largest airline local of 2,000 Pan-American workers in Miami of its right to elect its own officers, removed those officers elected and went to court to seize the local's property, that the new union received fresh impetus. The Miami local seceded and became "Local 1" of the new organization. Pan-American members in New York and along the entire route of the system are reported signing up fast in the new organization, although in places they hold dual membership. The same is happening in American Airlines and other locals.

QUILL'S HATCHET JOB in Miami is a sordid story of another case of "Operation Dixie" in reverse. When the Miami local was organized in 1943 and obtained a contract after long and bitter experience, it received widespread notice as another important base of unionism in the South.

It brought together white, Negro and Latin American workers and won significant initial gains. One of the main contributors to the TWU's victory over the IAM in a collective bargaining election was support of the Negro workers. The IAM was then known for its exclusion of Negroes. The local and its leaders were red-baited from the start. But the union seemed to thrive on such attacks and was the pace-setter for the workers in the industry.

Then came Walter Reuther's raiders. They brought a large staff, big bankrolls and set up swanky offices. Months of bombardment with red-baiting leaflets followed. Several in Local 500 were bribed to fifth column for the raiders. In those days—just a few weeks before he flopped over to the other side—Quill worked with the Miami leaders and stormed away militantly and eloquently against the raiders.

Now, in his rule or ruin policy, Quill has gone as far as to suggest to his executive board that the outcasts he helped expel for stooging for Reuther be given the TWU charter which the members gave up. Quill dropped the idea when associates told him it wouldn't be very smart.

COMING: Behind the Stormtrooper . . . By Joseph North . . . In the Weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, September 29, 1949

Dulles Opens Up

THE RACE FOR SENATOR in New York has now developed into a fight between John Foster Dulles and former Gov. Herbert Lehman as to which one is the most violently "anti-Communist."

In such a competition, it might be a good idea to call in Ilse Koch, well known anti-Communist of Buchenwald, or Gen. Franco. Hitler was quite an anti-Communist in his day. In fact he made that his life work, and caused the deaths of nearly 40,000,000 human beings while doing it.

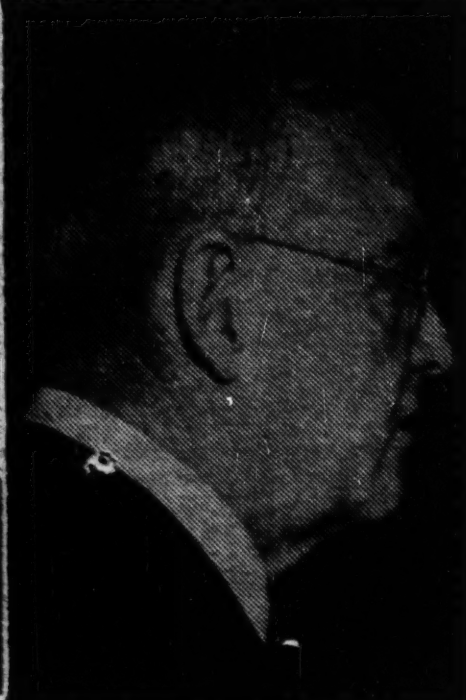
That Dulles "Pounds on Red Issue," as the papers headline it, in his drive for votes only means that he has determined to use the Nazi weapon for hysteria and political bullying on a wide scale. He is determined to becloud the real issues facing the electorate in a fog of nightmare language and "artificial alarms."

The platform on which Dulles takes his stand is indistinguishable from the ravings of the Peekskill police and vigilante mobsters whom Governor Dewey patted on the back, and whom he protects with a phony grand jury investigation.

The picture that Dulles paints of "Soviet attacks" and "invasions" and "raids" and "infiltration"—all the standard



LEHMAN



DULLES

gibberish of the redbaiting demagogue who is afraid to discuss realities with the people.

The Dulles who pretends to be so alarmed at "infiltrations" and the Soviet Union was as calm as a cucumber when the Hitler-Hirohito gang was getting ready to attack the United States in the Munich days. It was Dulles who said that "only hysteria can contemplate an attack on the U.S.A. by Germany or Japan." That was on the eve of Pearl Harbor.

Dulles never raised his voice to alarm his country at the peril of Hitlerism. On the contrary, he helped Hitlerism to attack his country. He is today linked to the German Nazi cartels through his law firm and banking ties.

WHAT DOES LEHMAN answer to those imitation-Nazi assaults upon him? Does he rip the mask off this tactic and show it what it is—the advocacy of bigger and better Peekskills not only for America but for the world?

Does he show that the platform of the redbaiter is the platform of national betrayal and criminal plotting of a needless and horrible atomic war?

Lehman agrees with every basic proposition uttered by Dulles, while disagreeing with him in the frank brutality with which Dulles spills the beans. When Dulles uses Lehman's association with UNRRA relief agency as a knife to stab him in the back, he is merely showing that he hated every act of decency and cooperation which President Roosevelt supported in the American-Soviet alliance against Hitler. But when Lehman answers that he and Dulles agree on the "menace of Communism," he only shows that they are united in support of the vicious "cold war" Atlantic Pact and a-bomb madness which is Washington's official program.

Neither Dulles wild redbaiting nor Lehman's "me too" offer the New York voters a firm policy for peace and a halt to the march of reaction. Lehman hastened to appease the clerical reactionaries by opposing the Barden Bill which exempts religious schools from Federal aid. He has said nothing to challenge Dulles' fundamental cry for bigger a-bombs and "inevitable war" provocations.

To vote for peace, for the outlawing of the atombomb horror, and for a return to FDR's U. S.-Soviet Union co-operation, the voters must vote for the American Labor Party, for Marcantonio and Ben Davis.

SCRAM!

—By Ellis



Basic CIO Issues Defined At Saratoga Parley

By Bernard Burton

With the national CIO convention only a few weeks off, a peek into the plans of the right wing was afforded at a meeting of the New York State CIO Executive Board in Saratoga during the recent convention of that body. This was the meeting that demanded strict adherence to top CIO dictates, in a close 17-11 vote.

It was at this meeting that basic issues were spelled out between top CIO, whose chief spokesman here was Alan Haywood, CIO director of organization, and the unions fighting to return CIO to its founding principles of democracy, autonomy for affiliates and fighting unity. Main spokesman for the progressive-led unions was Irving Potash, manager of the New York Furriers Joint Council.

KEHOE'S STAND

The meeting, it was learned from one of those present, opened with the introduction of the "conform or else" resolution. It was immediately opposed by Joseph Kehoe, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association.

Kehoe recalled that CIO was founded by a group of unions which had fought the same policies in the AFL as now demanded in the majority resolution. He reminded the board members how labor had been split so often in the past because top labor leaders had demanded strict adherence to a political line, and that one of the cardinal principles in the days when CIO made its greatest progress was unity of all political groups on economic and organizational questions. He urged a return to the slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

At this point, Potash took the floor to warn the board that it had an opportunity and responsibility to the entire labor movement.

The board, he said, could take the lead in recommending policies to strengthen CIO to meet its real problems—growing unemployment, the employer offensive, Taft-Hartley repeal, organization of the unorganized, an end to raiding. Or it could continue the present wrecking policies which would injure all workers.

WOULD ATOMIZE CIO

The logic of the majority resolution, he declared, in demanding strict adherence to the political views of top CIO leaders, was to atomize the labor movement along political lines. It would result in Republican unions, Democratic unions, etc.

Citing the history of the Fur union, Potash recalled how the workers had to fight for years

against leaders who demanded that kind of conformity. In that period the union was split wide open, with wages reaching starvation levels. It was only after the workers ended that kind of policy and elected its present leadership that fur workers were able to smash through to its present position, where they stand among the highest in the country in wages and conditions.

The present policy of national CIO, he warned, cannot succeed. It will be costly to all unions, to all workers. He urged the Board members to live up to their responsibility and act to unite the CIO.

Potash's hard-hitting arguments, it was reported, deflated the arguments of the adamant right-wingers. The querulous reports of Jack Altman of the virtually defunct Retail and Wholesale Union, was not strong enough for the majority.

HAYWOOD CALLED

So it was at this point that Haywood was called into the Board meeting.

Haywood opened with a violent attack upon Harry Bridges, militant leader of the West Coast longshoremen, for accepting the presidency of the World Maritime Federation. He then assailed the "small" unions in the CIO, asserting that CIO would not carry this "load" any longer.

He warned progressive-led unions to "get out now" before they are thrown out. He threatened that not only would they be forced out of CIO, but that the right-wing would go after the membership of these unions.

He demanded that there should be no further criticism of Philip Murray. He dared progressive-led unions to come to the Cleveland convention, threatening that they would be handled there—the handling to go as far as physical violence. Haywood shouted, blustered and raved in this manner through his entire speech.

POTASH ANSWERS

At this point Jack Rubinstein, of Textile, who was in the chair, sought to put the question to a vote but Potash rose again and demanded reopening of the discussion.

In a calm, quiet voice, Potash said he had a few "intimate" things to say to Haywood. The arguments, Potash told Haywood, showed that the right wing had no confidence in their position, the workers or

themselves. Otherwise Haywood would not have to threaten and bluster to back his stand.

But, Potash said, speaking for his union, "Threats do not scare us; we have survived threats and violence before this. We don't want to consider such tactics. It is well, he went on, remember that the Fur Union can take it—but it can also dish it out."

Referring to Haywood's charge that the left was taking "orders" from a political party, Potash charged top CIO with taking orders from Big Business-controlled government agencies, especially the State Department.

FUR UNION'S RECORD

As for Haywood's claim that CIO didn't want to carry the "load" of Communists any longer, Potash proposed that the board members take a look at the one union where Communists are unmistakably in leadership, the Fur and Leather Workers.

He challenged Haywood to point out one case where Fur had not carried out every CIO commitment, in many cases to a far greater extent than larger unions. This went for the organizing drive in the South, where Fur shelled out financial aid although it did not get a member from it.

He also reminded the Board that a good many of the unions now yelling for expulsions were built with aid, financial and otherwise, of the Fur union. He recalled even such a recent case as the general steel strike after the war, when Fur was the only CIO union to give cash aid to the steel union.

Although not solicited, Fur gave \$50,000 as a contribution to Steel. The money was later returned with a letter of thanks, although the Furriers had not asked for the money.

'SMALL UNIONS'

As for "small unions," Potash reminded the CIO director of organization that it was his task to build and strengthen the small union, not weaken and destroy them. He also recalled to Haywood how both of them had worked together to organize other CIO unions, and how Haywood used to brag about the help rendered by Fur to CIO organizing work.

These small unions, he recalled, helped build the large unions, recognizing that the primary task was to unionize basic industry.

As for demanding adherence to such issues as the Marshall Plan, Potash declared that it wasn't only Communists who opposed this policy. The right wing, he said, has

(Continued on Page 14)

PARIS, Sept. 24
I'LL BE HOME before you read this — such are the wonders of air travel which can whisk you in 18 hours from Paris to New York. I came here on Sunday, the 18th, and am returning tomorrow, the 25th. A week in Paris! Such a short time! But I have certainly accumulated a myriad of inspiring impressions and feel as if it is much longer and I am in another world.

The special occasion for my trip was to be present at the celebration of the 80th birthday of Comrade Marcel Cachin, editor of the great daily *L'Humanite*, which was held at the Mutualite Hall last Tuesday. (I will describe it later). On my arrival, our American Secretary of the Woman's International Democratic Federation, met me at the Paris air terminal and took me to their offices until I could locate the Communist committee of welcome whom I had missed at the Orly airport. She was certainly overjoyed and surprised to find me, as the cable had read "Meet Elizabeth Orly" and she was anxiously looking for that mythical lady.

I received a cordial welcome from Marie-Claude Valliant Couturier the Secretary of the WIDF, and others present there. There were Spanish, Italian, Russian, Czechoslovakian and Indian secretaries as well as the French and

Furriers Endorse Labor Bazaar

The Furriers Joint Council has endorsed the Greater N. Y. Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar scheduled for Dec. 8-12 at the St. Nicholas Arena, it was announced by the Bazaar Committee.

The Furriers Joint Council will prepare thousands of dollars worth of furs for sale at the Bazaar. Workers are preparing to put in extra time in order to make up items for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Additional information about the Greater N. Y. Jewish Labor Bazaar can be secured from the Bazaar Committee at 27 Union Square, W. OR 4-5283.

Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Member, National Committee, Communist Party

American. Many eager questions were asked about the peace movement in the U.S.A. Then a man came with a car to take me to the party office. It is a large and well guarded building on the Rue Pelletier.

SINCE THE murderous attack on Comrade Togliatti of Italy our European comrades are extremely alert and are taking no chances on the lives of their leaders or of any visiting comrades from other countries. No one can enter the building without a numbered pass indicating the person with whom you have an appointment. They then telephone upstairs to confirm it. Around the entrance are a number of husky French working class comrades, wearing berets, who look very stern until they know you are "A Comrade from America!" and then their faces relax in smiles of welcome. You are politely escorted on the electric elevator up—(everybody walks down) to the comrade in charge of arrangements. Everything is done efficiently but not coldly nor mechanically. All comrades take time to greet others. It seems to me every one shakes hands on all possible occasions. There is an aura of warmth, of comradeship that makes you feel like one of the family.

I was given my card of admission to the platform of L'Humanite Hall the next evening. I presented the message of greeting from the Communist Party of the USA signed by Comrades Foster and Dennis for translation, to be published in *L'Humanite* later. Apparently they were very pleased to receive it and to have a representative of our party, particularly at this moment when the devaluation of the French currency is a burning question and feeling against reactionary American imperialism reaches new heights here. (\$1 equals only 340 francs today. This is deeply resented here.) The French people are not willing to be a colony of the USA. But nowhere among the people did I find feeling against Americans, though possibly there is. However I moved mostly among our own comrades.

A YOUNG WOMAN COMRADE, who had interpreted for us, took me to lunch. Then she went with me to the place where I was to stay at Ivry, a suburb of Paris, in a comrade's home. Apparently they do not trust hotels for their foreign visitors and feel very responsible for your safety, as well as your comfort. I had already seen some of the thrilling sights of Paris in just driving from one place to another. It is an incredibly beautiful city. In the few days I have been here the comrades who drove me back and forth from Ivry to Paris have taken different routes purposely to show me the sights of the city—the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, Notre Dame, the Victory Arch, the principal avenues, the City Hall, the ever present Seine River and its bridges, the University.

By the time we arrived at the City Hall at Ivry I had learned it is "A Communist Municipality"—one of the necklaces of red industrial towns which encircle Paris. It is a district represented by four Communist Deputies, among them Maurice Thorez and Marie-Claude Vallant Couturier. The Mayor, George Marrone, is also a Senator. I know very little French but I could see that on the Sunday before there had been a great festival held there at which Thorez had spoken. They told me there were 5,000 people present. It is an annual Workers' Festival. I saw decorations being dismantled showing Picasso's Dove of Peace. As reported in *L'Humanite* Thorez

called for "Unity of Communist and Catholic workers for peace and for a happy life for your children here on earth."

ONE OF THE STRIKING and inspiring sights in Paris and Ivry are the large bright colored posters everywhere. I am bringing some back with me. Hope I get them in! Some were announcing the Cachin birthday, with a picture of Marcel Cachin stepping out briskly like a young man, others announcing the "Vote for Peace" campaign now going on all over France.

Wherever you look there are great signs "Votez pour la Paix." As I write I see one in the central court of these apartment houses, which were built by the Communist Administration. It says "Contre la Misere et la Guerre. Votez pour la Paix." (Against Misery and War. Vote for Peace).

I am staying in a modern three room apartment with a woman comrade who is a widow. Her husband was gassed in a German concentration camp. His picture shows a robust smiling French worker. A niece of 10, Josette, is visiting with her and somehow we managed to talk and understand each other with some confusion and much laughter. One gets the feeling of a people who are friendly, gay spirited, very independent, and self respecting, who will never knuckle down to American capitalism — ("imperialism" they call it correctly in Europe) and who have abiding love and respect for the Soviet Union. This

is evident in all conversations.

Here in this little town of Ivry the Nazis shot down workers in sight of the place where I stay. These martyred comrades live on with the people. They never forget them. Streets are named after them and ceremonies are held continually to "exalt le sacrifice de fusille," (to exalt the sacrifice of those shot down). Over 50,000 people recently rendered solemn homage to 217 martyrs who were shot in the fortress of Arras.

One is aware here that the memories of war, with the horrible Nazi atrocities and the cruel traitorous actions of the Vichy government, are deep and cannot be erased. Peace is the great cry of the people. The great sympathy and feeling of the people for the Soviet Union is because they feel she guards the peace. A station in their subway (Metro) is named "Stalingrad." A street is Rue Lenin. They are greatly concerned about the stand of the American people on peace. They welcome every sign of solidarity from across the Atlantic Ocean. Unfortunately these are few and far between. It should be corrected. Messages should go from every peace meeting in America to the French and other European people.

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HORIZONTAL

1-A sphere
 4-Speedy
 6-To summon
 12-Unit of electrical reluctance
 13-Wild buffalo of India
 14-A continent
 15-Indonesian of Mindanao
 16-Repeat
 18-To comprehend
 20-To peel
 21-Symbol for cerium
 22-A weight of India
 23-A name in Greece
 27-Kind of tree
 29-Aeriform fluid
 30-Fry into things
 31-Card game
 32-To drink slowly
 33-Owls
 34-Note of scale
 35-Pertaining to Arius
 37-To free
 38-Went fast afoot
 39-Coarse hominy
 40-Roman bronze
 41-Maiden loved by Zeus
 42-Kitchen utensils
 44-A prank
 47-Bearing witness to
 51-Rocky pinnacle
 52-Shakespearean king
 53-Girl's name
 54-Female sheep
 55-Paper containers
 56-Observes
 57-Bird

VERTICAL

1-Anglo-Saxon coins
 2-A plexus of nerves
 3-To turn pale
 4-Cost of transportation
 5-Land measure
 6-Game bird (pl.)
 7-Follower of Genghis Khan
 8-Heels over
 9-Man's name
 10-Illuminated
 11-New Guinea seaport

11-Tuonic deity
 19-Compass point
 22-Juice of plant
 24-Behold
 25-Greek letter
 26-Rotate
 27-Exclamation of sorrow
 28-Chapter of the Koran
 29-Alcoholic beverage
 30-Mournful
 32-Soldiers who mine under enemy's lines
 33-Pronoun
 36-I am (contr.)
 37-Dwell
 38-Decayed
 40-Put up poker stake
 41-Preposition
 43-While

44-Turkish officer (pl.)
 45-State
 46-Complement of vessel
 47-Ecclesiastical vestment
 48-A beverage
 49-To touch
 50-A compass point

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

CLANG SPOOR
 SEASON TERROR
 ARTA ACUTE TY
 PIN FROSE HAD
 IS CALLS SATE
 DEVOTED GORES
 AFED PARR
 ASSES MARTYRS
 LENS HOSRS LIE
 LBS ZORRS LIE
 AS BORE TINE
 SEVERKS RYMER
 RENSE SEED

CARL WINTER'S FATHER SALUTES THE 'TWELVE'

(The following letter was written by his father to Carl Winter, one of the Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. Winter is one of the four whom Judge Harold Medina remanded to jail.)

Dear Carl:

Please extend my warmest greetings and best wishes to Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green, who together with you honor the Detention House, and to the other eight staunch fighters for peace, justice, security and happiness to all.



WINTER

Before returning home I wish to say that I was happy to have the opportunity for several days to see all of you sitting in court, heads up, eyes shining, lips smiling, not as defendants, still less as prisoners, but rather as accusers. Yes, stern accusers against a rotten system where the rulers of a dying class in order to save this throat-cutting system which they call "free enterprise" resort to (besides war) lying, distortion of truth and justice, poisoning the minds of the people, threatening and ever persecuting attorneys-at-law who possess conscience and dare to defend the selected victims-to-be of a low frameup and trumped-up indictment.

And your lawyers, besides their skillfulness and alertness, deserve for their honesty, devotion, endurance, self-sacrifice to gain an honorary place on Tom Clark's subversive lists.

Be happy to see the beginning of the great epoch of liberation of mankind. You are the builders of the new world in birth and you will inherit it. I feel honored to salute all of you.

YOUR LOVING FATHER.

A-Bomb

(Continued from Page 3)

the final stages, after the USSR has met all the requirements posed by the U.S., this country would reveal its atomic "secrets."

The Soviet alternative to this plan, as modified by Andrei Gromyko, provided for an agreement to destroy all atomic bombs, to outlaw their manufacture and use, and included a system of inspection to prevent violations. The U.S. consistently opposed the Gromyko plan because, it was charged, it did not contain "teeth."

The fact that it has now become clear that there are no atomic "secrets" to withhold from the USSR has convinced some experts here that the Baruch plan is completely unrealistic. They say that if the U.S. sincerely desires to reach an agreement with the Soviets on atomic control, it must junk the Baruch plan and take a fresh approach. This point of view was expressed in a vigorous column Tuesday by Walter Lippmann.

The Webb statement was issued apparently as an answer not only to Lippmann but to all others who share his view that the U.S. must reexamine its approach to atomic controls.

TALKS CONTINUE

The acting head of the State Department said the "exploratory talks" between the U.S., Britain and Canada on atomic matters now taking place here will continue.

The recent development within the USSR is one of the many factors being taken into account in our talks," he said. "This new factor emphasizes the need for the most rational and economic utilization of the materials, techniques and knowledge available to the three countries."

The issue is whether these two countries will be invited to participate with the US in atomic bomb manufacture.

On this point, US officials have been very noncommittal.

Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, told newsmen today his group, meeting with four members of the Atomic Energy Commission, had discussed methods of increasing the physical facilities for A-Bomb production. This involves not only new plants but larger ore production and more trained personnel for the projects, he pointed out.

The discussion was held, he said, "with the view of increasing and maintaining what I feel to be our present superiority in this field."

Asked what would be required to increase production, McMahon cited appropriation of more funds. He denied, however, that the committee had made any plans to ask Congress for more money.

China at UN

(Continued from Page 2)

Soviet field-day is in the making here.

The Kuomintang delegate, T. F. Tsiang, hardly elaborated why the Assembly should debate the charge of violations of the Sino-Soviet treaty of Aug. 14, 1945, and alleged threats to China's territorial integrity and political independence.

Vishinsky—backed by an earnest appeal from Dr. Lachs of Poland—insisted that the Assembly could not debate a matter which was being represented without the slightest pretext of documentation. In a dignified and brilliant address, the Soviet Foreign Minister declared that by such tactics "anyone may be charged at anytime with anything."

Vishinsky then launched into a political dissection of "the bankrupt clique of Chinese imperialists who have been rejected by the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people."

Vishinsky said it was impossible to explain such tremendous processes as the "liberation of half a billion people so victoriously and brilliantly accomplished on the basis of Soviet aid to the Chinese Communists."

CITES WHITE PAPER

He then cited the American white paper, and the preface to it by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, to show that the corruption of the Kuomintang itself was responsible for its rejection by the Chinese people, and not any external aid. Vishinsky also cited the Sept. 7, statement of Sen. Tom Connally that Chiang Kai-shek had fled to Formosa, abandoning his own people and absconding with 138 million of their gold dollars.

In Vishinsky's first reference to the Soviet atomic bomb, he pointed out that "The United States with all its power and wealth and its monopoly of the atomic bomb, which fortunately has lapsed has been unable to save the Kuomintang from 'fiasco and bankruptcy.'"

"If the Soviet Union spent all its time helping Communists everywhere in the world, they would score victories," Vishinsky continued, "and the General Assembly would have nothing to do."

In the vain effort to prevent an Assembly free-for-all, the Soviet spokesman said that admitting the item for debate would be nothing less "than another step in the campaign of hatred against the Soviet Union" contradicting its "past record and its present role in world affairs."

But the mechanical majority had its way.

Thursday morning there will be further debate when the plenary session of the Assembly meets to ratify or reject today's decision.

'12' Ask Acquittal Ruling; Charge 'Thought Control'

(Continued from Page 1)

The defense charged that "this is the first time in the history of this country that men have been tried as criminals solely because they sought to participate in the democratic process through the organization of a political party as a means of political expression."

Attorney A. J. Isserman, who presented the motions, asserted that the evidence presented by the prosecution did not justify a conviction. This evidence, he said, included statements and excerpts from publications "protected by the Constitution and not subject to criminal indictment. "This is the most significant trial of 150 years of

American history," Isserman declared. "For the first time men have been placed on trial for advocating opinions."

Isserman told the court that the charge of "force and violence" was a "facade" to cover up the real aim of the trial.

If the court eliminated the prosecution testimony about holding meetings, circulating books, teaching classes, Isserman argued, there would be "nothing left of the case."

DAVIS APPLICATION

City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, one of the defendants, yesterday applied to the court for the right to act as his own attorney. The prosecution promptly objected vigorously.

Praising his counsel, Harry Sacher—who is also defending Irving Potash and John Gates—Councilman Davis asked for the right to appear on his own behalf. The councilman is a member of the Federal bar and State bar of Georgia, and tried the Angelo Herndon case in that state.

Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey protested bitterly, warning that Davis would speak about "peripheral issues" like the Herndon case, Scottsboro, Jim-crowism, and wouldn't stick to the issues of the case.

Judge Medina reserved decision on the application, insisting that Davis could not act as his own attorney at this stage of the case "as a matter of right" but solely if the court, in its discretion, permitted it.

EVER-PRESENT WEAPON

The charge of "conspiracy" has always been a weapon to suppress political opposition, Isserman continued.

He charged that testimony in the trial showed that no overt act had been committed, and that there was no evidence of "intent" to overthrow the government. He likewise pointed out that there was no charge of disaffection of the armed forces lodged against the defendants, and that no evidence had been presented to show that any of the defendants "considering" overthrowing the U. S. government.

"We cannot use the law to suppress opposition," Isserman declared. "We cannot use the law to protect the status quo."

"There is in the jury box not only the fate of these defendants but the fate of the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution."

JURY AWAY

The jury was not present during the defense argument, having been sent home when the defense rested its case last Friday. The jury was ordered by Judge Medina to be in court next Tuesday morning when the summaries to the jury will be presented.

Dennis addressed the court in the afternoon session. He, too, charged that the prosecution is attempting to place on trial "ideas of working people who adhere to the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism."

Such action by a prosecutor, Dennis declared, is prohibited by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"The prosecution tactic is simple," Dennis said. "It seeks to present to the court and jury certain writings of great Marxist-Leninist leaders on political, social and economic theory, and asks the

court and jury to pass upon the meaning and the validity of the ideas contained within them."

"The prosecution seeks to have this court and jury place the stamp of illegality upon this body of theory and then to try and convict us defendants as leaders of the Communist Party which adheres to the general principles maintained in this body of theory, and thus most effectively champion the welfare and interests of the people of the country."

NO EVIDENCE

Dennis pointed out that the prosecution, motivated by "reactionary political considerations," was confronted with the dilemma of having to substantiate its charges without any available evidence.

Only the American people, the electorate, have the right and the duty to render verdicts on books, such as placed in evidence by the prosecution, Dennis contended.

"Any attempt to bypass the people and to place authors, publishers, teachers, labor organizers" on trial for their beliefs and their ideals means not only to deprive such persons, as well as defendants, of their constitutional rights and democratic heritage," Dennis told the court, "likewise it means to deprive 140 million Americans of their basic right to consider, pass upon and to judge any and all political philosophies and doctrines and programs."

Throughout the argument, Judge Medina kept prodding the defense lawyers, asking them which of the 313 proposed items they had presented to be included in his charge to the jury they considered the most important. Attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., presented the judge with 10 additional items for his charge, but the judge declined to receive them, pointing out that the defense had passed the "time limit."

Attorney Harry Sacher argued that no evidence had been introduced to establish the existence of a crime within the constitutional requirements of the First Amendment.

"There is no testimony in this record of an agreement among any of these defendants to conspire," Sacher told the court. "There is not a single word that any one defendant spoke to any other defendant and agreed that this or that term of Marxism meant this or that."

WORSE THAN OLD LAW

Sacher pointed out that under the old Alien and Sedition Act the prosecutor had to prove publication of a seditious libel.

"It appears from what is going on here that there will be a time when the Alien and Sedition Law will become a charter of liberty alongside of the Smith Act," Sacher said, referring to the law under which the Communist leaders are being prosecuted.

"For the first time in the history of the country, men are being prosecuted for the thoughts they had."

Sacher argued that the only government "evidence" of what the defendants were alleged to have thought was the testimony of FBI anti-labor informer Louis F. Budenz. This testimony, Sacher said, was not based on fact but on a peculiar type of "mental telepathy."

Attorney Richard Gladstein asserted that the prosecutor had reached the new low of charging

Text of Dennis Brief In Tomorrow's Issue

The text of the brief submitted by Eugene Dennis to the court asking for dismissal of the trial of the national Communist leaders, and for a judgment of acquittal, will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Dennis, national secretary of the Communist Party and one of the defendants, is acting as his own attorney at the trial.

the defendants with "overthrow by quotation."

He said the prosecution had failed to show that any of the books on Marxism-Leninism introduced during the trial advocated or taught the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence.

CASE ON THOMPSON

Gladstein pointed out that there were only three pieces of evidence dealing with New York State Communist Chairman Robert Thompson. He read this evidence, revealing that it showed Thompson had on three occasions mentioned called on the Party members to play "a decisive role in the struggle against war and fascism."

Gladstein charged that what the government was attempting was to "decapitate a political party" by putting its leaders in jail.

"There is no evidence to warrant this matter to go to the jury," Gladstein declared.

Attorney Crockett asserted that there was a lack of any connection of the evidence presented by the prosecution to the defendants.

He charged that the prosecutor cannot charge a defendant in New York for what another person does in St. Louis or Chicago unless it shows proof that the person in New York authorized the person in St. Louis or Chicago to do what the prosecution claims he did.

The defense announced that it would conclude its argument on the motions this morning. Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey said that he would conclude his reply to the defense argument today. The court is then scheduled to adjourn until next Tuesday at which time summaries to the jury are scheduled to begin.

Marcantonio Asks \$1 Billion for Polio

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A bill authorizing \$1,314,000,000 appropriation—the exact amount provided for the foreign military aid bill—for polio research and treatment and rehabilitation of polio victims was introduced in the House today by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY).

He said that "while the Truman administration spends billions for arms" it has refused to develop research and treatment of "this dread disease which strikes terror in the hearts of millions of parents." He asked that the \$1,314,000,000 authorized to be spent for weapons in countries abroad be spent to protect the American people against polio.

The National Polio Foundation is now without funds, Marcantonio said, and "there are thousands of polio cases which require expensive and lengthy treatment."

Books:

'Stalin: A Political Biography' By a Spokesman for Big Capital

By Robert Friedman

ISAAC DEUTSCHER, author of *Stalin: A Political Biography* (published today), is a former European Communist who now writes for that arch-reactionary organ of the British ruling class opinion, *The Economist*. It is not strange, therefore, that his study of the Soviet leader's career should be a

STALIN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY, by Isaac Deutscher. Oxford University Press. New York. 600 pp. \$5.

grotesque amalgam of concepts and phrases borrowed from Marxism, Trotskyism and the capitalists.

A work of 600 pages, bristling with garbled quotations, *Stalin: A Political Biography* is, by the publisher's admission, intended to capture the large audience recently won by the political biography, Roosevelt and Hopkins.

To lay claim to an objectivity which such anti-Communist diatribes as the works of Trotsky, Souvarine and Krivitsky (to mention only one wave of the deluge) scarcely merit in the eyes of any honest observers, Deutscher has, with careful cynicism, taken pains to offer minor criticisms of Trotsky and minor bouquets for Stalin and the Soviet Union.

BUT THIS SPURIOUS facade of balanced historiography, utilizing the sober and dignified language of scholarship, only veils a savage bias and an unscrupulous use of every slander and lie which has ever been utilized against Stalin and the Soviet Union. To accomplish his purpose, Deutscher not only repeatedly "substantiates" his statements by citing a galaxy of renegades and Soviet-haters he uses every ideological stick with which to beat Stalin and the Soviet Union, even when this entails the most glaring contradictions. Speaking in the idiom of Trotskyism, Deutscher repeatedly bewails the "betrayal" of the Leninist revolution by Stalin. Writing as a hireling of a British journal which has echoed Tory fears and hatred of social progress for more than 200 years, this expelled Communist mangles Marxism to assert that "all revolutions," the Cromwellian and Jacobin notably, have been and must be self-destructive.

Following the ruling class view of these great social movements



JOSEPH STALIN
... maligned again

as bloody horrors led by power-mad dictators, Deutscher places Stalin as the natural heir of the alleged butchers, Cromwell and Robespierre. The same analogy is used to lend historical credence to the fiction, so comforting to reaction, that revolution inevitably "devours" its architects.

THE STRUGGLE between the Soviet majority behind Stalin and the Trotskyites is vulgarly "traced" by Deutscher to a personal hatred by Stalin for Trotsky because, at their first meeting Trotsky was already famous while Stalin was obscure and unimportant! The fundamental issue of the possibility of building socialism in one country, which divided the Soviet Communist Party before the triumph of the Stalin majority and before the degeneration of Trotskyism from a dissenting faction to a counter-revolutionary fifth column, is fantastically treated by Deutscher. He would have us believe that Stalin accidentally arrived at the "formula" of socialism in one country while searching for a "politically effective" slogan to use against Trotsky! Rarely has a more frivolous explanation of history been offered.

The charges in the treason trials of the '30s are to Deutscher, "of course, shameful inventions"; of the defendants, "it cannot be doubted that they were subjected to physical and moral torture. . . . The authorities for these standard

libels are such worthies as Krivitsky and the bulletin of the Trotskyites. It is not surprising that this mouthpiece for British reaction should parrot the denial that the defendants in the Moscow treason trials were really agents of imperialism. Nor is it strange that this lengthy "life" of Stalin, which repeatedly finds space for the crudest chauvinism about the barbaric "oriental" Stalin triumphing over the "cultured" westerners, should have only vagrant paragraphs devoted to the imperialist intervention against the infant Soviet state.

FOR IN HIS ENTIRE account of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states, Deutscher has built a pyramid of lies. "Stalin was completely unaware of the significance and dynamism of nazism," Deutscher writes, adding generously that Stalin "was not alone . . . in making this error." It seems that German, British and French Conservative well-wishers of nazism also deluded themselves . . . This neat little parody is supposed to obscure two truths—that the Soviet Union from the first understood, warned against and fought fascism, while the "democratic" bourgeoisie from the first financed fascism, nurtured it and even at past the 11th hour tried to turn the Nazi war with them to a Nazi war against the Soviet Union.

To sustain his fantastic pyramid, Deutscher has to argue that Stalin was stunned by the German attack on Russia. But the whole Soviet effort for collective security against Nazi aggression; the Stalin statement on Munich, that "the districts of Czechoslovakia were yielded to Germany as the price of an undertaking to launch war on the Soviet Union," exposes this as utter nonsense.

Even on the pettiest levels, Deutscher's "biography" is suffused with obvious contradictions, born of his desire to beat his subject with every available stick. On one page, he will admit that the Soviet forecast in 1927 of impending capitalist crisis in the capitalist world was "strikingly confirmed." Denying Stalin his deservedly direct credit, Deutscher says Stalin "authorized" the estimate. But only a page later, Deutscher forgets this, and says that Stalin's "grasp of conditions in foreign countries was poor. . . ."

But it is in the larger arena that Deutscher excels as a falsifier of history. In order to justify the refusal of Britain and France to join with the Soviet Union in an anti-Nazi alliance, Deutscher speciously argues that Stalin did not "sincerely" seek such an alliance. On the other hand, "weakness and shortsightedness" are blandly offered as the reasons for British and French appeasement of Hitler!

ONE COULD GO ON to refute the half-truths and the wholesale distortions; to show how cleverly interpolated admissions of Stalin's achievements and Soviet triumphs are used to establish the author's "objectivity." But that is not necessary.

It is useful to understand the need of reaction for such a book as Deutscher's.

There is, perhaps, some significance in the fact that, in the person of our author, and in his book, there are merged the Marxist renegade and the spokesman for big capital. Heretofore, the man who denounced Stalin because he betrayed the "true revolution," and the man who denounced Stalin because he was building socialism, each pursued his independent anti-Soviet task. The fact that Deutscher has to talk out of both sides of his mouth at the same time, the ultra-leftist and the arch-conservative, would seem to indicate that the anti-Soviet propa-

Ted Tinsley Says

LABOR, BEWARE!

GREAT THREATS face the trade union movement today. The reds are conspiring!

Consider, if you will, the contribution of Port Committeeman Leo Stoute, of the National Maritime Union, to a pre-convention issue of *The Pilot*. Stoute wrote the letter to alert the membership to the dangers of Communist convention delegates. He began his article by saying:

"Most of you who are delegates to the convention for the first time will now be in a position to see just how the Communist Party members in our union operate. You will observe that the first law of the CP is to be on time at each session. The second law, and a very important one, is to take seats among non-Communists."

Stoute is convinced that it's a dirty trick not to come late, and in a body.

But Stoute is only working his way up to his most serious charge. Communists, he writes, "will tell you to do your own thinking when an issue is on the floor in order to keep you confused."

Anyone who doesn't think with Curran's head is confused.

NOW WE ARE beginning to get a clear idea of how trade union members should act to free themselves of Communist influence. The first two rules are:

1. Come late to meetings.
2. Don't think for yourselves.

Let us go further, put on our gloves, adjust the clothespins on our noses and pick up a Victor Riesel column describing a Jersey CIO school of politics. In Jersey, regional leaders and CIO stewards camped out for a week and played a game. ". . . they have been divided into two groups," wrote Riesel, "each calling itself a political party in a sham war. One bloc's name is the Hypocrites, the other's the Demagogues."

"Throughout the week," continued Riesel, "each 'party' will hold conventions, nominate candidates for office and run through a mock political campaign. They'll have primary fights and even a batch of bad lads called 'Third Party Disrupters' (played by the faculty, made up of educational directors of various unions)."

Boys will be boys, and if Jersey's union leaders want to play Post Office, who are we to criticize? The big question which faces this political outing is: whom will the CIO-PAC support in the coming elections? Obviously not what Riesel refers to as "Third Party Disrupters." The PAC will choose—as they themselves put it—between the Hypocrites or the Demagogues. And Riesel promises that the Jersey CIO will get out the union vote for one or the other. Huzzah!

The only thing missing from that outing was bicarbonate of soda.

If you want to destroy Communist influence, don't forget to vote for the Hypocrites or the Demagogues after you come late to your meeting and stop thinking for yourself.



Scenes from "Without Prejudice," Soviet film about the great Russian scientist Maclay who explored the social and political roots of racism. Now available on 16 mm. (through Contemporary Films, 80 Fifth Ave., N. Y.) for showing in union halls, clubs, etc. "Without Prejudice" goes deeper into the Negro question than any other film ever produced on this subject.

gandists are consolidating forces in the interests of greater effectiveness.

Deutscher's biography will reassure those who already hate socialism; may even shake from the

tree such frail blossoms which fall to every new wind of anti-Sovietism whether it blow from a Tito or anybody else. But, despite the new and ornate trimmings, this book is the same old smelly package.

A Soviet Fable

By SERGEI MIKHAILOV

The Monkey Jocko somehow found
A most peculiar Coconut:
Enough to eat, for all around,
And make life gay and pleasant. But—
The Monkey wields it as a threat
And tries to scare all others: "Whoa!
"Suppose it dropped on someone's head!
"And Burst! And spread!
"There'd be no cause for laughter
"Thereafter. . . .
"With plenty damage to the fur below!"

"Quite so," remarked Old Mole, in passing
"It is a fact none dare dispute:
"This sort of nut might be harassing.
"You own a most impressive fruit.
"Yet—what if someone else has got.
"An even more imposing nut?
"It might be wise to cast a glance
"In neighbor's garden, where, perchance,
"Basking in sunlight, you might see
"A baffling Watermelon—or, maybe
"A Pumpkin—ripening, so hard and hale
"That, by comparison, your Coconut would pale!"

The moral of this fable is easy to perceive,
But—if you want me to be more specific,
I'd say: "The Devil isn't really as terrific
As some would like us to believe!"

(Translated from the Russian by Ilona Ralf Sues, and reprinted from *Masses and Mainstream*, September, 1949.)

Hollywood:

Wall Street Sets Tasks for Hollywood

By David Platt

WASHINGTON clasped hands with Hollywood in a touching demonstration of unity behind the atombomb when Warners staged an unprecedented two-ocean premiere of its new film Task Force last week. The only thing missing was a test blast of the lethal weapon.

The picture was shown aboard the Navy's USS Valley Forge at Long Beach, Calif., and aboard the USS Midway of the Atlantic Fleet at Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn. The screenings in the Atlantic and Pacific were part of an all-day demonstration of naval operations at sea. Jack Warner was given a plaque at the Coast ceremonies for his company's contributions in depicting war as glorious, heroic and romantic.

THAT THE BRASSHATS in the Pentagon are highly pleased with the cooperation they are getting from the film industry in the drive toward war and look forward eagerly to further help to insure a profitable return on their tremendous investments in armaments was indicated in a speech by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson before the Theatre Owners of America convention in Hollywood recently.

"In the task that lies ahead," said Johnson, "we in the Department of Defense will continue to count on the motion picture industry. We need you to interpret the day-to-day work of our sons, and our daughters, too, who wear the uniform of our country in peacetime. We need to report to the American people on our maneuvers and our war games, on our achievements and our failures, too, for we have nothing to hide from our people unless such disclosures endanger security. We need you to keep warm the traditions of service and sacrifice built up by our armed forces in peace and in war. We need you to keep America informed and alert to world conditions. You have continued to be a great help to the Armed Services since V-J Day. Our relations with you are firm. Your cooperation leaves little to be desired."

Comparing the work of keeping the cold war alive, to motion pictures, Johnson said:

"We, too, are confronted with problems of production, distribution and exhibition. We are trying to produce an Army, Navy, and Air Force which will function as a team, a team that will be capable of bringing a most profitable return on our tremendous national defense investment."

WHAT THE DEFENSE SECRETARY is saying is that the movies are today a powerful arm of Wall Street. They are needed to keep warm the tradition of grab and kill and to hide from the people the great betrayal that is being prepared for them by an unscrupulous team capable of bringing this nation to ruin for the sake of power and profits.

This is the thing progressives inside and outside the industry should be fighting with all their might and main.

WHEN THE BRITISH POUND was devaluated Barney Balaban, the movie tycoon said: "While the long range effect could be, and may be, more severe, it is our hope that these actions will be fitted into an overall program designed to bring about freer convertibility of currencies between nations and the progressive elimination of artificial barriers in international trade." There must be a simpler way of saying cut your competitor's throat, grab the loot, run for your life and if caught, yell Communist.

A NEW FILM ON LENIN directed by N. Romm with music by Khatchaturian was produced in the Soviet Union for the 25th anniversary of Lenin's death in 1924. A feature of the film is an actual recording of Lenin's voice speaking at a mass meeting. The film—a documentary—takes in the early days of the Russian Socialist movement, the progress of the first Russian Revolution of 1905, important events in the international labor movement, the London Congress of Russian Social Democrats, the conference in People's House in Prague attended by Lenin. There are episodes on World War One, the two Russian Revolutions of 1917, armed intervention against the Soviet Republic, birth of the Red Army, the building of Socialism and its successes up to the present.

After showing the growing strength of Socialism all over the world after World War Two, the film concludes with Stalin's speech before the elections to the Supreme Soviet in 1947 in which he evaluated the importance of Lenin's work and outlined the road for the Soviet people—"the heirs and guards of Lenin's heritage."

TURNING FROM TRUTH TO TINSEL, MGM is said to be releasing The Secret Garden, children's fantasy starring Margaret O'Brien on a double-bill with Doctor and The Girl, story of a girl who dies as the result of an abortion. That reminds me of the theatre that once showed No Greater Sin, a film against Venereal Disease together with a sexy thing called Delightfully Dangerous. Posters on one side of the lobby spoke piously of the dangers of promiscuity. "You don't stop to think of what might happen to your wife and your little baby" the blurb warned. On the other side of the lobby was a full-length reproduction of a promiscuous looking, scantily-clad dancer—the central figure in the supporting feature.

Music Notes

For his recital debut in Town Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 6, the New York pianist, David Stimer, will present for a first time anywhere the young American Ned Rorem's first piano sonata (1948) late opus Nocturnes 4 and 5, and written for Mr. Stimer. The program includes probable first hearings here of Poulenc's set of pieces, Les Soirees de Nazelles (1930-36), and of Louis Couperin's Pieces de Clavecin. Programmed also are such seldom-heard works as Satie's late opus Nocturnes 4 and 5, and Mozart's F major Sonata, K 433.

Recordings:

Woody Guthrie Sounds Off On Charter Records

'Peekskill Story' With Robeson
Fast, Seeger and The Weavers

By Woody Guthrie

AT OUR PEEKSKILL Hoot (Songs for Freedom) in the Local 65' building recently, Peter (Pete) Seeger told a few hundred of you a few short words about Boots Casetta's new, young and very progressive record company, Charter Records. Pete didn't have the time to tell you any too much about each separate record, so I'd like to try to tell a word or two more.

Our best folksong & ballad players and singers are like ball players, the very top crop step up sometimes and fan out. The ones that stay closest to the troubles, fights and ups and downs of the trade union worker are most apt to turn out the best stuff and to have the finest, highest type of an audience. The mother lode of the folk vein is the battle of the trade union worker. The audience most able to keep our folksongs alive is this deep soil of several million proud, warmhearted union workers. You that play or sing to humor or to try to please the idle fancy of the grouchv rich will be forgotten like a bubble that blew high for a day and faded off into thin air.

WE MIGHT BE able to invent a plastic record that is unbreakable, but we've not yet invented a record company that is. The record business today is in a 40 to 60 percent slump. Due to low pay, empty moneytills, and to the floozey woozey pipe dreams most records scream into your brain cells. Charter, has never yet presented a single record that, well, you could call a floozey, a doozey, or a dud. You could lead six Charter Record companies into one ordinary boxcar, and still have room enough to hang your feet out the door. Still, though you couldn't find a landscape big enough to hold all of the good things this little company is dishing out.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN Bear Chase, by Peter Seeger, gives you a big plate of the best story telling and banjo playing you ever tasted. A little mountain boy takes his cowhorn and goes on his

first bear chase with his dad and the hounds. The kid story makes the wellknown Uncle Dave Macon version a great deal better. On the backside of this is two of my favorites: KEEP MY SKILLET GOOD AND GREASY & FOR TEXAS (Blues). Dave Macon recorded Skillet some years back, and Seeger sticks to the handle word for word. Pete's five stringer outrings Uncle Dave's on this one.

BETTY SANDERS does a bangup job on the old bowdy sea rover song, FIRESHIP. Union crowds yell heads off to get Betty to do this one. The ladies all clap to get to hear her sing Fireship again, whilst the boys all whoop it up to take a better gander at pretty Betty Sanders. Her Charter record is amongst the first of the musts since the plastic can't bust. Fireship's just about as rowdy and rolly as they come. JOHNNY I HARDLY KNEW YOU, is an old Irish one, and in the sadder key, a good opposite match for the sprawly fireship. Gives you a good idea of Betty's deep wide range. Betty's a sister veteran now of several dozen picket lines and sound-truck campaigns. Her songs, her guitar, everything she does, is a kazo socko against such fascist hoodlum thugs as attacked both of the Paul Robeson Peekskill concerts, which Betty was on as a Peoples Artist.

THE BANJO and Pete step up again to knock off a new twist to that old hobo wobbly fighting song, TRAVELIN'. Fine job well done. Two more hard punches, a terrible left hook and a bloody right cross to the chin of everything phoney. His hundreds of performances of the ballad of the gunthug killing of the union organizer, HARRY SIMMS, sound like Joe Louis dropping Jimmy Crow to the rosinny rag. Jim Garland, a Kentucky coal miner, a buddy of Harry Simms wrote up this ballad while the gunbarrels still smelled like burned powder. THIS COTTON MILL BLUES has been recorded by a few southern hill-country singers, by companies that try to keep it on the web shelf and off your mind; but Pete believes you should hear it pretty often. Good trade union history medicine.

PETE SEEGER comes from a long line of long and short-haired musical families. Their names are already on the covers of many published books. Pete is mostly known for his Almanac Singing days and nights, and for his 24-hour per day job up at the offices of Peoples Songs, Peoples Artists, and for the



WOODIE GUTHRIE

big hand he had in getting out the Peoples Songs bulletins, songsheets, filmstrips, and planning, running, rehearsing hootenannies, choruses, as well as a class or two in how to patch up a musical instrument that got busted or banged up somewhere on some union battling grounds. He is the big high Number One in the progressive folk & classical field, as a musician, as an arranger, as a speaker, actor, dancer, jokesmith and fighting man in the Joe Hill tradition. He was one of the featured performers up at both of the Robeson Peekskill Concerts and howled and hollered and sung down many a fascist hoodlum crowd. I've kept my eye on him since 1940, when we went from Canada down to Mexico, and through most of these 48 statelines of ours here, and, well, all I can say is that Charter Records got the best when they picked Pete.

I HOPE TO SEE Charter Records piled up to the railing of every house in this land around us here. Charter's director, Boots Casetta, was riding in Pete's jeepwagon when it got smashed by the Nazi rocks at Peekskill. Both are World War II vets. Pete in the army, Boots in the navy.

And now the biggest news of all is that Boots just got out a Charter record in cooperation with People's Artists called "The Peekskill Story." It's got Paul Robeson on it, along with Howard Fast, Pete Seeger and that fine singing group, The Weavers. This one is on plastic, spins at 78 r.p.m., and tells the story of the fascist attack at Peekskill in songs, narration and on-the-spot sound recordings. Better get it quick, and play it for all your neighbors for miles around.

Theatre

Harold Clurman, the stage director and critic, will speak on Theatre in Israel under the auspices of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, Sunday evening, Oct. 16 at the New School for Social Research. Arthur Miller, author of All My Sons and Death of a Salesman, will act as chairman of the discussion. Mr. Clurman went to Israel last spring and directed Montserrat by Edmund Robles for the Habimah Theatre there.

Mr. Clurman will discuss the recent productions of the Habimah, Ohel and Chamber Theatres, the new plays being written by Israel playwrights and the Israel theatre public. Both of Mr. Miller's plays, All My Sons and Death of a Salesman have been acquired by the American Fund for production in Israel by the Habimah Theatre.

Tickets for the lecture may be obtained at the American Fund for Israel Institutions, 267 W. 71 St., New York, N. Y.

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FORD LOCAL 600 WRITES TO ROBESON ON PEEKSKILL

The executive board of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, has condemned the Peekskill outrage as a "dastardly, concerted move" to "suppress the freedom of speech in this great land of ours."

In a letter to Paul Robeson at the Civil Rights Congress, William R. Hood, recording secretary of Local 600, largest union local in the world, wrote:

"We cannot, and will not condone such actions as free people, because the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of our organization, the UAW-CIO, stresses democracy in no uncertain terms."

"While we may be in opposition to certain groups on a political front, we still feel that they, as citizens, have a right to all freedoms offered citizens of this country."

The North Bay Labor Journal, official AFL paper in three northern California counties, has also blasted the attacks.

The CIO Fur Joint Board of New York this week adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Dewey to dismiss the Westchester County district attorney and other officials and to appoint a citizens committee to investigate the attacks. The Board also called upon President Truman and Attorney General Howard McGrath to institute a federal investigation.

School Betrayal Crisis in the N. Y. Schools

(Continued from Page 4)

lunch and child aid program and threw into the waste-basket all measures calling for use of the governor's \$218,700,000 slush fund for school purposes.

PHONY AID

Instead, Democrats and Republicans agreed on a "compromise" of \$40,000,000 for school aid, which Dewey insisted was to be used only for construction and not operational expenses. This phony "aid" measure doomed higher wages for teachers, as well as sanitation and toilet facilities, need textbooks and adequate equipment.

Even this \$40,000,000 was not to be used entirely for new schools, but partially to pay for debt service.

Neither Mayor O'Dwyer nor Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal candidate, raised a finger during these critical budget days to demand a real school aid program. Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, as a matter of fact, conspired with Republican Ways and Means Chairman D. Mallory Stephens to block all active debate and counter-measures, in the Assembly and in the Senate.

MORITT'S CHALLENGE

Sen. Fred C. Moritt, Democratic-ALP Brooklyn member of the upper House, incurred the wrath of his party leaders, when he challenged the "calculated misuse" of Dewey's \$218,000,000 Postwar Reconstruction Fund, known in the budget as the Capital Construction Fund. Moritt demanded to know why the Republicans were "misrepresenting and distorting" this money "to hide the real funds available to the people."

Though token support to Moritt's challenge was made by Democratic Senate Minority leader Elmer Quinn, not a single motion or bill was pressed by the minority party in the Senate, and in the Assembly Steingut gagged every bill, including one calling for \$100,000,000 in school construction funds introduced by Eugene F. Bannigan, Brooklyn Democrat.

The Dewey \$40,000,000 school aid fraud, concurred in by Mayor O'Dwyer, could have come out of the state's surplus, which with another \$50,000,000 for construction purposes would have given the state an additional \$100,000,000 for operational expenses including higher teachers' pay and new schools.

The Milroe-Halpern bill, though falling short of \$100,000,000 would have provided \$60,000,000 for expanded school services, more personnel, new equipment and teacher pay raises. Of this sum \$28,000,000 would have gone to New York City.

Dewey could have financed the Milroe-Halpern bill by releasing \$40,000,000 from his capital construction fund in the expense budget and getting another \$20,000,000 by restoring the corporation franchise tax to its full pre-war rate of 6 percent instead of

(Continued from Page 4)

pated. Despite overcrowding, only 50,300 were admitted. A repetition of is expected this year.

Any one who has gone to New York City schools doesn't have to be told about battered textbooks and broken-down supplies. It's much worse now.

In the 1949-50 budget, about \$9 per pupil was appropriated for new textbooks and supplies, about half of what is needed. It is estimated by progressive educators that \$6 is needed for a kindergarten pupil, \$15 for an elementary pupil, \$20 for junior high and academic high school pupil and \$30 for a vocational high school student.

The \$600,000 request for soap in school toilets was slashed to \$150,000 this year. Let them wash at home!

State CIO

(Continued from Page 9)

even poorer arguments now than a year ago to back the Marshall Plan, and that's why they have to resort to threats and bluster.

As far taking the issues to the membership of sister CIO unions, Potash warned that this tactic is a "two-way street" working for all unions. The right wing, he said, is far more vulnerable before its membership on basic union issues such as wages.

However, he warned, all this will not build CIO. It will wreck it if the lessons of past labor history mean anything. He again proposed that the threats, raids and other wrecking activities be stopped and that the CIO unite and move forward.

Haywood then asked for the floor again, but this time his tone was much more moderate. He granted that Fur had played a laudable role in CIO. He avoided making threats in his second speech, merely stating that "some of the boys" are demanding expulsions of unions which refuse to bow to top CIO dictates.

Haywood then repeated all his previous arguments, minus the violent threats, and wound up with an attack against the Manhattan Center union Conference for Autonomy and Democracy.

The vote was carried, but it was the progressive leaders who emerged from the meeting with stature. They had the arguments, the facts, and the courage to fight for their viewpoint—a viewpoint which meets the need of all workers whether in unions led by progressives or right-wingers.

The 5.5 percent Dewey recommendation.

O'Dwyer and the Democrats went along with this Dewey school betrayal. The result in New York City is starkly evident.

Isacson Flays Lyons Regime

Former Congressman Leo Isacson, American Labor Party candidate for Bronx Borough President, opened his campaign last night with a pledge to end "16 lean years for the Bronx." Isacson spoke at a dinner tendered him and Mrs. Mary Angie Dickerson, ALP candidate for State Senate, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel.

He charged that the administration of Borough President James J. Lyons was "16 years of a scandalous, do-nothing administration which hasn't once lifted a finger to help the people of the Bronx." He charged Lyons with:

- Fostering segregation of Negro and Puerto Rican families.
- Turning a cold shoulder to tenants fighting rent increases.
- Failing to help veterans obtain housing.
- Condoning and concealing police brutality.

Tito

(Continued from Page 5)

network . . . It is characteristic that the traitors Goce and Keramidjev have not asked Tito and Kulisevski to create in Yugoslav Macedonia a separate and independent Macedonian army with a purely Macedonian officers corps—while they do demand such things of the Greek Democratic Army . . .

"The Keramidjev-Goce band wants us to send the entire population of Vici into Yugoslavia, that is, they want the same thing that the monarcho-fascists want, the emptying of villages in order to weaken the Greek Democratic Army . . .

"This band further wants to demobilize young Macedonians aged 13, 14 and 15 and women over 30, the lame and seriously ill so that the Macedonians do not make such unjustified sacrifices. By this the band is going in for mere demagoguery because it knows full well that no 13-15 year old children are being mobilized and that any child under 16 who volunteers for the Greek Democratic Army is rejected by order of the General Staff."

The resolution closes by enumerating the errors of some specific Macedonian comrades, denying amnesty to leading agents who deserted to Yugoslavia, but offering misled members of the band the possibility to rehabilitate themselves.

"This band," says the resolution, "bares itself as open agents when it demands equality between treachery and Communism by demanding amnesty for all deserters who fled to Yugoslavia, and in the first place for the initiators of the band, Keramidjev and Goce. These traitors fail to understand that in the Greek Democratic Army, in the Greek Communist Party, in the Macedonian National Liberation Front, and among the entire Greek and Macedonian people, their treachery will be unmasked in the end, along with the treachery of the Tito clique. Agreement can be achieved only with those who have been misled, on condition that they confess and openly condemn the treachery by paying the people back for it, that is, by fighting with gun in hand for independence and final victory."

ALP Slate Backed By Local 65

The general council of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 (independent) has endorsed the entire American Labor Party slate of candidates in the forthcoming municipal election, it was announced yesterday.

The endorsement took place Monday night following a number of membership meetings at which candidates appeared and their programs discussed. Local 65 has about 15,000 members.

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc.	WINS — 1010 kc.	WHN — 1030 kc.
WNBC — 680 kc.	WEVD — 1330 kc.	WNY — 1490 kc.
WOR — 710 kc.	WCBS — 880 kc.	WOV — 1290 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc.	WNEW — 1130 kc.	WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc.	WLS — 1190 kc.	

11:15-WNBC—Dr. Paul
WOR—Tello Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Against the Storm
WJZ—Buddy Rogers Show
WQXR—UN Newsreel
11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Houseparty
WCBS—Wendy Warren-Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WCBS—Aunt Jenny's Stories
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45-WCBS—Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WBC—Luncheon at Bard's
WCBS—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—Baukhage Talking
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—String Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light
WJZ—Dorothy Dix
2:00-WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WOR—Queen for a Day
WNBC—Double or Nothing
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—Record Review
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Today's Children
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Mrs. Fitt
WCBS—David Harum
WQXR—News; Recent Releases
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Billtop House
3:30-WNBC—Papper Young
WOR—Happiness Exchange
WQXR—Garry Moore Show
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WQXR—Recital Hall
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Galen Drake
WNYC—Disk Date
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas

4:30-WJZ—Melody Promenade
WCBS—News, Music
WOR—Johnny Olsen Show
WNBC—Lorena Jones
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WJZ—Green Hornet
WNBC—When A Girl Marries
WCBS—Galen Drake
WOR—Straight Arrow-Sketch
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
WQXR—News; Today in Music
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Music of the Theatre
5:30-WOR—Captain Midnight
WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrel

EVENING
6:00-Kenneth Banghart, News
WJZ—Joe Hassel
WNYC—Quest Star
WCBS—Eric Sevareid, News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bob Simon, Interviews
WJZ—Allen Prescott
WCBS—Bill Costello
6:30-WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News Reports
WCBS—Curt Massey
WNYC—Veterans news Service
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WNYC—Weather; City News
WOR—Stan Loman
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra, Songs
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Comment
WJZ—Headline Edition
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WCBS—Beulah Show
WQXR—Keyboard Artists
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Elmer Davis, News
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
7:30-WNBC—Serenade to America
WJZ—David Harding, Sketch
WCBS—Club 15—Variety
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WQXR—Hambro & Kayde
7:45-WOR—Mel Allen, Sports
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—Meredith Wilson Show
WOR—California Caravan
WJZ—First 100 years
WNYC—Collegiate Workshop
WCBS—Your FBI
8:30-WNBC—Father Knows Best
WJZ—To be announced
WOR—Fishing & Hunting
WCBS—Mr. Keen
WNYC—French Music
8:55-WOR—News
9:00-WOR—Comedy Theatre
WCBS—Suspense, Play
WJZ—Amateur Hour
WNBC—Variety Show
WQXR—Concert Hall
WNYC—BBC Playhouse
9:30-WNBC—Duffy's Tavern
WCBS—Crime Photographer
WQXR—Record Rarities
10:00-WNBC—Supper Club
WOR—Fire Mysteries
WCBS—Playhouse
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—News: The Showcase
10:45-WAAT—The Singer Strikers
970 Kilocytes
10:30-WNBC—To be announced
WOR—Someone You Know
WJZ—We Care
WCBS—First Nighter, Play
WQXR—Gilbert-Sullivan, Music

To Fight Eviction of 4 Yorkville Tenants

A spokesman for Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, will appear before the City Rent Commission today (Thursday), 10 a. m., to fight the proposed eviction of four Yorkville families in order to make room for a cat and dog home. The tenants live at 441 E. 92 St. The eviction is sought by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

- HAMLET.** Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.
NIGHT AT THE OPERA. The Marx Brothers. Manhattan—68th St. Playhouse.
CHILDREN OF PARADISE. The French film about theater people, with Jean-Louis Barrault and Arletty. Manhattan—Irving Place.
HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film against Jimcrow. Now playing in Manhattan and Brooklyn Loew's theaters which are being boycotted by the Screen Office and Publicists Guilds. It can be seen, however, at the following non-Loew's theaters: Manhattan—Plaza, 8th St. Playhouse, Stoddard, Dorset, Lane, Brooklyn—Tivoli, Albemarle, Farragut, Leader, Linden, Mayfair, Sheepshead, Tuxedo, New Fortway, RKO Shorewood, Ridgewood.
THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach, a beautifully filmed and sympathetic treatment of a Negro boy. Manhattan—Waverly.

• Good

- DEVIL IN THE FLESH.** A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.
RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.
QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.
THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a boy who sees a murder committed. Victoria—Manhattan.
DEDEE. A French movie of the habits of an Antwerp waterfront cafe, with Simone Signoret. Manhattan—Bryant.
DOLWYN. Edith Evans gives a fine performance in a story of a Welsh village. Manhattan—World.
GOOD OLD DAYS. A collection of old time films including the Great Train Robbery, Dempsey-Willard fight of 1919 and William S. Hart's Every Inch a Man. Manhattan—City.
I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE. Cary Grant and Ann Sheridan tangle with Army red tape. Manhattan—RKO Proctor's, RKO 23 St., Lyric, RKO Colonial, RKO 81 St., Riverside, Nemo RKO Hamilton, RKO Coliseum, RKO Marble Hill, Brooklyn—RKO Albee, Bronx—RKO Castle Hill, RKO Chester, RKO Fordham, Park Plaza, Tuxedo.

Skip

- THE RED MENACE.** A fascist view of the Communist Party.
HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Picking and Choosing for a Poll

FROM "SPORTING NEWS" comes a form sent to all members of the Baseball Writers Association asking "your assistance and cooperation . . . in connection with the naming of the outstanding pitcher, player and rookie in each league."

I will hereby assist, cooperate, start some arguments and get a hasty column done in one fell swoop.

The form leaves room for three nominees for each office, to be listed in descending order of preference. Starting with the American League, if you please. . . .

OUTSTANDING PLAYER—It seems surprising that there should be an argument in naming for the league's outstanding player the man who is the game's greatest hitter, leading all and sundry in batting average, runs batted in and runs scored, the latter an important tribute to the immense number of times he is fearfully walked, to later swell the rbi totals of Junior Stevens and Bobby Doerr. He also trails only Ralph Kiner of the NL in home runs. Ted Williams is my outstanding player. Anyone wants to get psychological, go ahead. We choose up sides, I start with him.

I am one who has peered long and closely at Williams in action trying to find the basis for the common expression that he's temperamental, not a hustler, etc. I see someone who is wrapped up completely in his game, is not an exception outfielder but a much more competent fly catcher than they would have you believe if you just read the papers, one who like all tall, long-legged men, gives the appearance of ambling while running real hard, one who is alert on the basepaths, will tear down the line from third in a fake to unsettle the pitcher, and of whom Manager McCarthy says, "I never found him temperamental. I don't know what they're talking about."

Now if you want to talk about an outspoken resentment by Williams against baseball writers who played up some purely personal aspects of his life, if you want to talk of his bad manners in flipping his hand scornfully at some hecklers on occasions in the past, that's a subject for discussion. But if you're arguing my choice of the American League's outstanding **BALLPLAYER**, stick to the issue, chum. He's it.

MY NUMBER two man is Phil Rizzuto, who leads in no batting feats, but has been so extraordinarily outstanding in the field that he must be recognized. As for his .270 batting figure, it conceals a very valuable versatility, a lot of timely pokes, and the game's greatest mastery of that invaluable little attribute, the bunt.

Third on the list I am mailing back to "Sporting News" is Vic Wertz of the Detroit Tigers. This sturdy young man has knocked over 133 runs for Red Rolfe's hand, certainly a key performance in a surprising finish. If there is anything wrong with his outfielding, speed afoot, throwing arm, et al, it's been a well kept secret. I don't know whether he's good to his mother.

As to the outstanding pitchers, how can you do aught but go with the three strong 20 game winners, Parnell, Lemon and Kinder, and regretfully omit the recently added Vic Raschi on the grounds of a few games lag and his midseason slump?

For the outstanding rookie there seems little doubt it should be young Sievers of St. Louis, a man marked for stardom (read Red Sox) with a strong near .300 year at bat, lots of rbi and exemplary outfielding. Young southpaw Alec Kellner of the A's rates the second spot for winning 18 games in his rookie year (and tomorrow's start vs. the Yanks!) and Gus Zernial of the Chisox, who was tearing things apart till he bust his collarbone, the third (with Cleveland's Mike Garcia a very fine also ran).

IN THE NATIONAL, the outstanding ballplayer is Jackie Robinson. It seems self evident that you have to give it to a man who combines so many valuable attributes. Here he is the dreaded base running star of the decade and a smart fielding second baseman, and in addition he has held the lead almost from the start in his league's batting and is a close second in runs driven in. Breathing on his neck, of course, is the magnificent Stan Musial, who is a little below his usual high average however, and has had some costly telegraphs (not at Ebbets Field!).

Third must be the property of

the man with 53 home runs and 125 rbi, even though Ralph Kiner's batting average fell off quite steeply in his belting for the fences.

OUTSTANDING PITCHER is a tough nut in the National League. Everything considered, I hope, I finally give it to St. Louis' Pollet despite a latter day weakening, followed by Boston's Spahn despite a shaky start, and Brooklyn's Newcombe despite a late start and the fact that he is also my outstanding rookie. There may be a lot of votes for Preacher Roe, but great as he's been when it's counted, he's not the heavy duty type and this is reflected in his totals.

Behind Newcombe in the outstanding rookie list I think should be Eddie Kazak, another hard hitting rising star whose season was cut in half by injury. But he had it while he was there. I can't for all the scratching around in my head come up with a reasonable rookie candidate for the third spot and will have to give it to Boston's 19 year old catcher Del Clandall, who looks like a good long range bet though he has a lot to learn. It would be the Giants' Henry Thompson except he's really not a big league rookie technically, having played briefly with the Browns in 1947, something he'd rather forget.

There it is. Where are the arguments?

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn at Boston, two.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
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BRAVES SIGN NEGRO ACE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28.—The Boston Braves organization acquired a Negro infielder from the independent Bridgeport Bees of the Class B Colonial League today, prepared to move him up to Class A ball.

The player, fifth Negro to draw the attention of the Braves, was second baseman George Handy, of Memphis, Tenn., who was signed to a Pawtucket contract.

Harry C. Jenkins, director of minor league clubs for the Braves, said Handy probably would be shifted to a Class A team.

Handy, playing his first year at Bridgeport, topped the Colonial League in runs batted in with 103 this season, was second in home runs with 32 and hit for .335 in 123 games.

The Braves organization has an outstanding Negro first baseman at Pawtucket and another with a California club. During spring training two Negro prospects were given tryouts.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
ST. LOUIS	95	95	.693	—
BROOKLYN	94	56	.627	1
Philadelphia	79	72	.523	16½
Boston	73	77	.487	22
NEW YORK	73	78	.483	22½
Pittsburgh	68	82	.453	27
Cincinnati	61	90	.404	34½
Chicago	59	92	.391	36½
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
BOSTON	95	55	.633	—
NEW YORK	94	56	.627	1
Detroit	87	64	.576	8½
Cleveland	84	65	.564	10½
Philadelphia	79	71	.527	16
Chicago	62	87	.416	32
St. Louis	51	100	.388	44½
Washington	48	102	.320	47

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia 000 000 500-5 6 1
New York 101 002 30x-7 9 1
Coleman, Kellner (7) and Rosar, Guerra (7); Byrne, Sanford (7), Page (7), Reynolds (8) and Berra. Winning pitcher—Page (12-6). Losing pitcher—Kellner (19-12). Home runs—Brown (6th), Delsing (1st). Boston at Washington, nite

Cleveland 003 100 000-4 8 0
Chicago 000 000 101-2 5 1
Lemon (22-10) and Hegan; Bruner, Pierce (6), Klieiman (8) and Tipton. Losing pitcher—Bruner (1-2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 000 000 000-0 6 0
Philadelphia 010 000 10x-2 4 0
Jones (15-12) and Westrum; Meyer (17-8) and Lopata. Home runs—Ennis (24th), Sanicki (3rd).

Brooklyn at Boston, postponed, rain.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, postponed, rain.
(Only games scheduled)

Army, Villanova Rated East's Best

The Lambert Trophy Committee yesterday placed Army, last year's winner, first on its opening weekly rating of 1949 eastern college football teams.

Some Players And 'Typing'

The one major problem that vexes movie star and big leaguer alike is how to avoid becoming "typed."

In the moving picture industry, if a star feels he is becoming typed—that is, being identified with one particular role—he can balk at the script and seek another one with a different role. In the baseball industry, a player who feels he's becoming typed faces a far tougher job.

There are various types in baseball. To illustrate: Yogi Berra of the Yankees, for example, comes under the good-natured but "unschooled" category; Ted Williams of the Red Sox is known as the temperamental and hard-to-handle type; Eddie Stanky of the Braves is presumably a member of the cocky, belligerent school.

Such a system of typing the players is all well and good except for one flaw in the horsehide. And that is ballplayers, like all other

human beings, don't always revert to type. Yogi Berra can't be fooled as easily as most fans have been led to believe. He's the first to admit he's no mental giant but neither is he a total intellectual loss. The Yankee receiver speaks interestingly and intelligently about his career, travel, his home life and other daily happenings.

Anent Ted Williams being hard to handle, Manager Joe McCarthy of the Red Sox insists otherwise.

"Not only is Williams a great ballplayer," McCarthy says, "but he is a definite help for the club morale. I've never had any trouble with him and never expect any."

Certainly, Williams has displayed temperament on several occasions. But more often he's content to talk about fishing, the promising new pitchers in the league and the fine work of some of his teammates.

There is little doubt that Eddie Stanky is more belligerent than most ball players—but he is also more helpful than most. He has been known not only to aid teammates with batting, pitching and fielding tips but opposing players, too.

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SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home, \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 7-11. HYacinth 8-7887.

SOFA Bottom, \$12; chair, \$5. Springs retied, rewebbed, relined in your home. Shampooing; slipcovers; reupholstery. cushions. Flawless upholstery. GR 3-7870, SH 3-1886

SOFA, \$12; CHAIR, \$5. Seatbottoms repaired like new in your home. New heavy webbing. New lining. Springs replaced, retied. Price includes vacuum cleaning. AC 2-9496.

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ALL JOBS, moving and storage. All areas. Call 2 veterans; low rates. Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000. Day-night.

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YANKEE RALLY EDGES A's 7-5

Rebound with 3 in 7th After Byrne Is KO'd, Reynolds Shines in Relief

It was another one of those mad mad and hectic afternoons at Yankee Stadium yesterday, but after the shouting and the accelerated heart beats had gone back to normal the Yanks had pulled another one out of the fire, rallying to nip the Athletics 7-5 by dint of a three-run outburst in the bottom of the seventh inning.

Things had looked gloomy indeed in the top half of that same frame when the A's sped from behind to put on a five-run rally and take a 5-4 lead from the second place pennant contenders.

And when Alex Kellner, the big rookie left hander who has been Philadelphia's most dependable pitcher this season, came in to handle the relief chores it looked even darker. But the Yankees rose to the occasion and came back with those three quick runs in their half of the seventh—with the help of a very lucky break.

The victory put the Yankees only a half-game behind the Boston Red Sox, pending the outcome of the league leaders' game last night in Washington.

Kellner got into trouble when Tommy Henrich lined a single to right to start the inning. He got Yogi Berra on a pop foul, but Johnny Lindell, batting for Gene Woodling, smashed a 3 and 2 pitch for a single to left, Henrich holding up at second.

Then came the play that kept the Yankees in the pennant fight.

Hank Bauer hit a very routine double play ball right into the hands of third baseman Pete Suder. Suder, with plenty of time to nail Lindell at second, threw to Nelson Fox and Fox dropped the ball, recovering it barely in time to get Lindell, but not in time to make the play that would have ended the inning at first base.

The Yankees needed no further encouragement. Jerry Coleman walked to fill the bases and when Kellner couldn't hit the corners, Billy Johnson also drew a pass to force home Henrich with the tying run.

Little Phil Rizzuto, the best bunter in baseball, then came up with the most vital Yankee hit of the ball game. He dropped a perfect squeeze bunt, just beyond the reach of catcher Mike Guerra and beat it out for a hit, Bauer tearing home with what proved to be the winning run.

Kellner then committed the sec-

ond balk of the day by a Philly pitcher, enabling Coleman to come home with the third run of the inning.

Lefty Tommy Byrne appeared to be breezing to a shutout victory when the A's began pounding him lustily in the seventh. He had given up only two hits, a single in the first and another in sixth, when Chapman led off with a walk and Suder singled him to third. Fox banged a double to right field that scored both Chapman and Suder.

That was all for Byrne and Fred Sanford came in to replace him. But Sanford didn't have it today and, after getting one man out, he walked pinch-hitter Moses and yielded an infield single to Davis, filling the bases. Another walk to Valo forced home the third run and that ended Sanford's stay on the mound.

Joe Page came in and might have gotten out of the inning with no further trouble except for a bad throw by Brown on White's ground ball. Moses came in with the tying run and the bases remained filled. A walk to Ferris Fain forced over Davis with the tally that made it 5 to 4, but Chapman, who had started off the inning, hit into a double play. Allie Reynolds fanned three of the four men he faced in relieving in the 8th and 9th innings.

The Yankees gave Byrne an early four run margin, two of them being scored on rookie Jim Delsing's first homer with the club in the sixth inning. Brown also homered with no one on base in the third inning and Yankees got their first run in the first frame as Rizzuto singled, stole second, and came home on Berra's single.

STADIUM FANS let out a mighty roar as they say Joe DiMaggio take his licks in batting practice before the game, the first time Joe has been in uniform since his recent attack of the flu. DiMag now seems a sure bet to be in the weekend series against the Red Sox.

Big Afternoon For Dodgers, Cards Today

The suddenly revived National League pennant race comes back into the spotlight today as the Brooklyn Dodgers, with a new lease on life after St. Louis' loss at Pittsburgh Tuesday night, go against the Boston Braves in what is now a most crucial double-header.

Rained out yesterday, Dodger manager Burt Shotton had his choice of playing a single today and another tomorrow, but chose to close out the Braves series with two today to give the Brooks a day's rest before meeting the Phils Saturday and Sunday.

Shotton will probably send his two big stoppers, Don Newcombe and Preacher Roe, to the mound in these must-win games at Braves Field.

The Cardinals, also rained out yesterday at Pittsburgh, play the contest this afternoon.

St. Louis, as if that Tuesday night defeat which slimmed their league lead to only one game wasn't enough, yesterday sent Nippy Jones back to St. Louis to undergo possible operation on his back injury.

N.L. FLAG RACE AT A GLANCE

	W.	L.	C.B.	T.P.
St. Louis	95	55	--	4
Brooklyn	94	56	1	4

REMAINING GAMES:

Cards—Away (4) Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 3.
Dodgers—Away (4), Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



Hanging Out the Wash

MOST POPULAR PLAYER on the Billings Mustangs (Pioneer League club in Montana) is Eddie Moore, 19-year-old rightfielder currently closing out the season with a .319 batting mark. Throughout the year Mustang fans have been dropping their votes in a special ballot box at Cobb Field to determine the customers' candidate for most popular laurels. The final tabulation was announced at the ballpark last week with Moore lapping the field and beating out his nearest teammate by better than 2,000 votes. Moore, signed last spring, happens to be the first Negro player in the Pioneer League.

AND WASN'T I saying to a dispirited Dodger fan the other afternoon now don't you throw in the towel just yet because those Pirates have been poison to the Cards all season and besides it just ain't right to give up on Brooklyn before the mathematicians do. Taint right nohow.

ON THE OTHER hand it's only fair to point to the other side of that coin. If St. Louis has rolled down and played dead for most of their games at Forbes Field, fact is Brooklyn has done likewise at Braves Field. We've taken only two out of nine there all year. I'll settle for just two more. Both of them today.

KINDER AND PARNELL at the Yankees this weekend. The drama keeps piling up for this one. The Yank front-office is coming a mint this season—and no doubt every Stadium attendance mark in the books will be broken Saturday and Sunday. The more one thinks about those Bronxites, the greater is the respect. Did anyone ever stop to figure out that the Yanks have had their big offensive punch of DiMaggio-Henrich-Berra in the lineup together only 15 times all season? (!) It's been a real story-book club and while my heart belonged to Cleveland until they were mathematically eliminated I must confess there was too little appreciation on these pages for what the riddled and patchquilt Yankees were fashioning out there on the American League diamonds.

TV FIGHT FANS will be getting their action from out of town next few weeks. The Beau Jack-Livio Minelli bout will be beamed in from Chi tomorrow night as will the Beau-Cavilan scrap Oct. 14. . . . I don't know how Beau Jack's lame knee is holding up under the steady action, but it can't be any better than it was last time he fought around here against Terry Young. And it certainly can't be improved over the night he was a sitting duck for Ike Williams at Philly. Ring examiners won't be content, I guess, until Beau is carted out on a stretcher again, the way he was against Janiro a few years back when his knee splintered right out from under him.

ST. JOHN'S basketball hopes drew another "life" yesterday with word that Al McGuire, Dick's kid brother, may see action this season after all. No question but that Al, who looked so terrifically promising toward the end of last season, would be the hub of the Redmen quint if he plays. He was sidelined from all athletic activity when his grades failed to hold up. Intended leaving school but evidently changed his mind the other day and now it all hinges on his next crop of exams.

SAM JETHROE'S homer which helped sink Buffalo in the International League final playoff series, was his second of the crucial competition. Now Montreal must wait until Indianapolis and Milwaukee settle things in the American Association before going against the winner in the International League's "Little World Series."

THE MAILBAG includes an invitation to attend the book autograph ceremonies featuring the "Fightin' Phillies" who will be at the John Wanamaker Book Department Saturday to ink copies of "The Team," a new volume about Eddie Sawyer's ballclub. I should attend after what they did at Ebbets Field last Sunday?

MORE CONJECTURE this season that any I can recall about the merit of the 1949 crew of major league ump's. Aside from Bill Stewart's vicious stunt against Jackie Robinson at St. Loo, I think this criticism can be and is being overdone. By and large most of the men in blue know their work, have been trained for it over a long period of years and are far more qualified to call the shots than anyone else in the ballpark. Now it's true that an ump will pull a rock some times, he'd be less than human if he didn't, but to rap the whole lot of them for a blatantly foul thing like what Stewart pulled, or even the debatable Grieve decision on Pesky's slide home, seems to me rather unfair.

BE A GOOD THING if Seattle sports fans added their weight to the growing fire being put under the filthy fascist-like moguls of the American Bowling Congress. That notorious "male whites only" clause in the ABC constitution is keeping Japanese-American bowlers from the Boeing plant out of the Seattle tourney. The other Boeing bowlers are madder than hell. Seattle fans and the trade union movement out there ought to pitch in and help in the national campaign to break down discrimination in America's greatest mass participation sport.

Yanks, Bosox Flare Up Over Choice Of Pitchers by A's and Senators

A new flare-up intensified the already torrid American League pennant fight yesterday when the New York Yankees complained, "Why doesn't Washington use Dick Weik?" and the equally bitter Boston Red Sox bellowed, "Why does Philadelphia use Phil Marchildon?"

The current squabble grew out of Connie Mack's plans to pitch Marchildon against the Yankees today and Senator manager Joe Kuhel's plan to work Ray Scarborough against Boston today—last night—and Mickey Harris today.

When Yankee manager Casey Stengel learned that Paul Calvert, a 16-game loser, had started Tuesday night's game against Boston, he snapped:

"What is Washington saving Weik for—next year?"

After Calvert suffered his 17th defeat last night at the hands of Bosox, Stengel was informed that Washington was saving the 21-

year-old Weik because the Senators thought the Yankees would think he was too inexperienced to go against the Red Sox.

"You tell those guys in Washington that it's perfectly all right for them to pitch Weik against the Red Sox," Stengel sputtered. "Don't let 'em be so concerned about us. Look at the record," he added. "Weik is faster than blazes even if he is wild. Imagine them pitching Calvert!"

Weik, a 6 foot 4 inch rookie, has won three games and lost 12. Stengel has a lot of faith in the rangy recruit—which is more than the Red Sox have in Marchildon.

Marchildon, a 33-year-old veteran right-hander, ranked as one of the American League's foremost pitchers a few years ago, when he had "it." Today, he doesn't have it—as his record of no games won and three lost indicates.

Plagued with a sore arm most of

the year, Marchildon made his last start on Aug. 25 against the Red Sox. It wasn't much of a start. He was bombarded for five runs and lasted only one-third of an inning. On that occasion, the Yankees pouted that Mack used Marchildon in the heat of the pennant battle.

"I want to play it fair and square with both the Yankees and the Red Sox," Mack said. "I promised that I would use Marchildon against the Yankees after I used him against the Red Sox and I will keep my promise."

Red Sox manager Joe McCarthy, when told of Mack's plans, said indifferently: "I select only the Red Sox pitchers."

McCarthy's players were more outspoken. They agreed that either Lou Brissie or Alex Kellner should pitch against the Yankees today.

"Why does Mack let the Yankees tell him what to do," said one infielder.